The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3287. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Creation of New Departments for Gens. Banks and McDowell.

The Effect upon Pending Movements.

Col. D'Utassy and Other Officers Released from Arrest.

Camp Followers to be Excluded from the Army Lines.

The Telegraph Cable to Fortress Monroe.

A Rebel Government Organized for Arizona.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 5.

EVENTS OF THE COMING WEEK.

The coming week will furnish an interesting page in the history of the rebellion and the country.

The War and Navy Departments to-day furnish no news that can be published.

THE TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The creation of the two new Departments, for Maj.-Gen. BANKS and Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL, has been freely discussed to-day. The fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN is in the field, at the head of his troops, and is acting upon the expectation that McDOWELL'S *corps d'armée* will prove one of his supports in the execution of his great programme excites discussion, as to why this change is so suddenly made, and in the face of the enemy. There is nothing strange in the creation of a separate department for Gen. BANKS, as he is so remote from the specialty to be accomplished by Gen. MCCLELLAN in which he depended upon the active support of McDOWELL'S corps. It looks now very much as though the two Macs had been pitted against each other, and it would be a good joke, after all, if BANKS' dashing movement down the valley, between the mountain ranges of the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge, should frighten the rebels from Gordonsville, and drive them precipitately out of Virginia, thus cheating both Macs out of a fight.

ORDERED TO RETURN TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

A special order, issued to-day from the War Department, is as follows:

"Col. D'UTASSY, of the Garibaldi Guard, New-York Volunteers, and all the officers of Gen. BLENKER'S Division who are now under arrest, are hereby released from arrest, and will join their regiments without delay, and assume their respective commands."

EX-SENATOR GWIN.

It is not believed in prominent circles that ex-Senator GWIN has arrived at Richmond, as announced from Fortress Monroe.

TO CAMP FOLLOWERS.

Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presence of male and female visitors, the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes be granted to visit Fortress Monroe or other military posts to any person not engaged in the military service, and has authorized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and business are also refused.

The Secretary of War directs that hereafter no person not belonging to the United States service shall be permitted to take passage in any public transport without the special permission of the War Department.

THE FORTRESS MONROE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The telegraph cable to reconnect Fortress Monroe with Cape Charles will be in working order soon, as the materials are already there, and three hours of uninterruped labor, with favorable weather and smooth water, will be sufficient for the enterprise.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

Vice-President HAMLIN has been absent from the chair of the Senate, during the past week. Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, who was elected President *pro tem.*, has performed the difficult duties of the high post with his accustomed ability and dignity, greatly facilitating the business of the Senate.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee have reported against the confirmation of BLENKER, STAHEL and DE ARMA, as Brigadier-Generals, and in favor of Brig.-Gen. CADWALLADER as Major-General, and Capt. GROVE and Col. VAN ALEN as Brigadier-Generals.

APPOINTED QUARTERMASTER.

Mr. JOSEPH C. WILLARD, late financial partner of Willard's Hotel, has been appointed Quartermaster of Volunteers in the army, with the rank of Captain, and detailed to Gen. McDOWELL'S Staff.

URGED FOR A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Maj. CRAWFORD, of Fort Sumter fame, and Inspector-General of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, is strongly urged for a Brigadier-Generalship.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

The arrival here of Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH, son of the late Duke of Devonshire; Lord CECIL, of the Rifle Brigade, stationed in Canada, and Col. PERCY, of the Northumberland Percys, now also stationed in Canada, is regarded in official circles as an event which claims for them a cordial reception, they being considered as types of a more friendly and generous class in England than the members of Parliament, correspondents of the Press and others, who, after visiting the South, returned to Great Britain sympathizing with the rebellion.

A REBEL GOVERNMENT IN ARIZONA.

Late Richmond papers announce that JEFF. DAVIS has appointed, and the Senate confirmed, a full set of officers for the Territory of Arizona. It thus appears that the rebel Government is in advance of our own, as the bill for establishing a Provisional Government for that Territory is not yet acted upon in Congress.

RETURNING TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

Since the reception of the intelligence of the recent victories, many of the convalescent soldiers in the hospitals seem suddenly restored to health, judging from the crowds of them who daily resort to the Provost-Marshal's office, asking to be returned to their respective companies, and expressing a desire to participate in active military operations.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH MARTINSBURGH.

Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburgh, Va., and the office at Harper's Ferry will be opened next week, under the direction of the Post-office Department.

CONTRABANDS AT THE HOSPITALS.

Many of the contrabands who have been temporarily subsisted by the Government, until employment could be provided, are now usefully occupied at the several hospitals. A considerable number have been engaged as servants in private families.

SWINDLING THE SOLDIERS.

The Provost-Marshal, Major DOUBS, arrested sundry persons who were prosecuting a flourishing business by defrauding soldiers, under the pretence of procuring discharges for them. They are now in confinement at the central guard-house.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE BETWEEN THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR—THE SUPERIORITY OF THE MERRIMAC—THE RESULT DOUBTFUL—THE WISDOM OF RED TAPE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, April 4, 1862.

The air was full of rumors, yesterday, of a pending sea-fight, in Hampton Roads, between the *Merrimac* and the Union fleet. The rumors were, of course, groundless, for there was no communication with Fortress Monroe after the arrival of the Old Point boat at Baltimore, in the morning, and she brought no such news. But the shrewd public knew better. It was sure a telegraphic wire was working directly between Old Point and Washington, but that the Government was keeping the matter entirely secret. So, many credulous patriots went to bed, quite fixed in the belief that Government officials knew more than they would tell of what was doing near Fortress Monroe.

The prevalence of such rumors is an indication of the current of public feeling. The whole country hangs in anxious expectation of the reappearance of the *Merrimac*, and of a second fight between that monster and the *Monitor*. Some of our officials are hopeful. Others are not. The result cannot but be considered doubtful. It is not pleasant to come to such conclusion; but the facts are implacable and unyielding.

The *Monitor's* arrival in Hampton Roads, some weeks ago, seemed a direct intervention of Providence. She stopped the *Merrimac* in her career of destruction, and was, consequently hailed as a national deliverer. The slow Departments of the Government fell down and worshiped her, for her prowess, luckily, saved them from an ignominious *niche* in history. Immediately they all went *Monitor*-mad, and set themselves about building several other *Monitors*; and no idea will be entertained of naval defence, unless there is a revolving turret and two guns in the case. The *Monitor* fought the *Merrimac* well. It is the first instance in the world's history of a battle between iron-clad ships, and yet the Navy Department thinks all experience exhausted in that one combat, and improvement impossible in naval warfare!

Permit me to suggest that this may be a fatal mistake, and that the nation is at this moment in extremest peril. The *Monitor* is not the equal of the *Merrimac*; and nothing but what infidels would call "good luck," and what Christians would call God's favor, will save the Union from the annihilating blows of the *Merrimac*. Why is not the *Monitor* equal to the *Merrimac?* Because she has not her speed nor power; she has not an equal armament, and she is liable to be hopelessly disabled by a single accident, than which nothing is more likely to happen when she goes into battle. Suppose the *Merrimac* to come out to-morrow, as she may do, and that she engages the *Monitor*; and that in the beginning of the battle the *Monitor* bursts a gun. Do you not perceive that our navy is annihilated in Hampton Roads, in the Chesapeake, and wherever else the *Merrimac* may be be able go? The *Monitor* has only two guns, and in a turret. Her men work the guns in that turret, and an explosion in that iron drum necessarily kills every man there, and if it does not likewise split the turret, the shattered pieces of the enormous gun will so incumber the narrow inclosure that the working of the only remaining gun will be impossible. Upon this thread then hangs the fate of the most gigantic campaign of modern times, the safety of each of the *Monitor's* guns from a frequent accident of warfare! Upon our Western gunboats already two rifled cannon have been burst, killing an aggregate of twenty men. Let one like accident happen to the *Monitor*, and all our hopes of immediate success in this war will in the deep bosom of the ocean be buried. And then, the god we now worship, the turreted *Monitor*, will be the treacherous devil that lured us to destruction.

While all men who are capable of reason admit that an explosion of a gun in a turreted boat like the *Monitor* will be fatal, and take it out of action, there is no desire evinced by any one, in Cabinet or Congress, to favor any plan of an iron-clad boat that shall be free from so alarming a defect. The Stevens Battery, which is to carry seven guns, which can shield each one independently as perfectly as the *Monitor* shields her guns; which fights all her men under a plated deck, and apart from the guns; which can suffer the explosion of six guns out of seven, if such extraordinary ill luck should occur, and still fight the last gun without impediment, and without having suffered injury to a man—this great vessel is in no favor with the Navy Department because she is not turreted like the *Monitor!* She ought to have a man-trap, wherein the explosion of a single gun will kill all her gunners, and disable every other piece of ordnance she may carry.

Nevertheless, well knowing the infatuation of the Department in favor of *Monitors*, and the consequent antipathy to anything different, (or better,) the United States Senate has refused to allow the Stevens Battery to be completed except in accordance with the "opinion" of Secretary WELLES—the very man of the Government, above all others, that the Senate have helped to breed distrust of. If the House has no more breadth of wisdom—no astuter perception of palpable truths in regard to turreted boats like the *Monitor*, then may the country despair of help, in case the *Monitor* shall burst a gun in her next engagement with the *Merrimac*, or the *Merrimac*, by a lucky shell, burst one for her.

In the meantime, we only live in *hope* that no such casualty may befall the *Monitor*; for in the perfect exemption not only of one, but of both her guns, from defect, does the fate of this nation absolutely depend. There is no *assurance* of safety to our fleet in Hampton Roads; and hence, while all men hope, they do also *fear*. When we have lost all, then, perhaps, the Navy Department will learn. YORK.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

The Potomac Batteries Not Occupied—The Rebels Capture Twenty-one of Our Soldiers—Assistant Secretary Fox's Visit to the Batteries—Sick List Increasing—Contrabands—The Sickles Brigade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOOKER'S DIVISION,
LIVERPOOL POINT, Monday, March 31, 1862.

No occupation in force has taken place, of the evacuated batteries at Shipping Point and Evansport. The batteries at Potomac and Aquia Creek have been blown up. At Aquia, a small body of rebel cavalry still hang around, showing themselves on the hill near the dépôt every time our gunboats pass by. No landing has been made by any of our troops as yet, and from present appearances the Government has no desire to occupy this point.

The soldiers of HOOKER'S Division are forbidden to go over to the Virginia side, small parties having gone over recently in boats, and been captured by the enemy. The General commanding has posted extra pickets along the Maryland shore, to prevent this in future. Twenty-one of our soldiers have been taken prisoners by the rebels since the evacuation of the batteries.

Rebel cavalry, as well as infantry, often come within sight of the picket companies at Shipping Point, but they generally retreat before any demonstration can be made against them.

Assistant Secretary of War FOX, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, visited Shipping Point on Saturday last. They came down in the steamer *King Philip*. Small pieces of iron and wood belonging to the burnt rebel steamer, *George Page*, were taken away by the party as relics of their visit.

The sick list in the camp is on the increase, and cases of typhoid fever are not unfrequent. Unless the camps are moved within a short period, the surgeons predict a large sick list. The soldiers are growing impatient for a field of active service, which, the doctors "say," keeps disease away.

The contrabands still come over, and recount their wrongs as vividly as ever. They draw anything but a flattering picture of the position of affairs in rebeldom. The last batch that came over to Liverpool Point, stated that their masters had gone to Richmond and left them to take care of themselves. They staid on the farms until the provisions gave out, when they concluded to come over and live on Uncle Sam. "Besides," says one of these contrabands, "all of our friends were ober here." On being asked if they ever secured any money for extra work, one of the women replied, "Why, Lor' bless ye, massa, nary shiner hab we seen since de boats stopped running down to de Creek," (Aquia.) The number of contrabands now in this Division is upward of 400. Some of them work for the Government, but the majority work for officers as cooks and servants.

Capt. LEROY received, a few days since, from his comrades and friends, a very expensive and elegant sword, made by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., of New-York. A large company of the field officers belonging to the different regiments were at the presentation. Capt. LEROY belongs to the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, and was formerly in command of the Coast Guard, when he displayed great ability and courage, so much so, that his friends determined to present him with a fitting testimonial of their appreciation of his worth and services.

From present indications I am inclined to think the President intends leaving Gen. SICKLES in command of his Brigade, until he has an opportunity to vindicate himself upon the field. His Brigade presents as fine an appearance as any in the army. In drill, brigade or regimental, they compare favorably with the many crack brigades. An order has been issued by the Government, setting forth that Governors of States are legally the constituted authorities for raising volunteer regiments, and commissioning their officers. This is regarded as a revocation of the order calling SICKLES' Brigade United States Volunteers. Commissions have been sent to the officers by Gov. MORGAN, but they have been, with a few exceptions, rejected. What will be done by the United States and the State of New-York, relative to the brigade, it is hard to say.

Yesterday we had a heavy fall of snow; to-day it has rained—so the roads have become again almost impassable.

The deserted houses on the Virginia shore have been taken possession of by squatters, who say they intend occupying them until the war closes, when they will revert back to their proper owners.

FROM THE SHENADOAH VALLEY.

Rumored Revolt of a Portion of Jackson's Command.

Skirmishing with the Enemy at Edenburgh.

Our Artillery Beyond Stony Creek.

EDENBURGH, Va., Thursday, April 3.

All is quiet in this camp, except occasional shots at long range with ASHBY'S rebel cavalry. Our troops are in good condition and anxious for a forward move.

Gen. SHIELDS continues to improve.

EDENBURGH, Va., Friday, April 4—4 A. M.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy unmasked a section of their battery, three quarters of a mile from our right wing battery, under Capt. HUNTINGDON, a mile to the west of this town. The object of the enemy was to drive in our pickets beyond Stony Creek, which divides this town, as well as to retard the operations of our bridge-builders. Capt. HUNTINGDON shelled them out in very short order.

During the day the enemy concealed his force in the ravines, but his videttes were in sight but very active. One of them was killed at a distance of six hundred yards by a sharpshooter of the Wisconsin Third Regiment.

Detachments of the Signal Corps, under Lieut. ROWLEY, obtained an excellent view of the enemy encamped near Mount Jackson.

Last night the mountain east of this town was on fire, making a magnificent illumination.

A corps of pioneers and bridge-builders have been ordered forward by Gen. WILLIAMS, and will be organized and equipped immediately. The same thing will be done in other divisions.

The position where the advance batteries now rests, commanding all the elevations beyond Stony Creek, were selected by Gen. BANKS, amid the hottest fire of the enemy.

The military force under Gen. JACKSON is principally composed of impressed men, who refuse to fight the United States. Those from Page and Rockingham counties had retired to a point between these counties, where they were intrenched, and defy JACKSON'S attempts to compel them to join him. There are rumors of some fighting between them.

Col. HOLLIDAY, of the First Vermont Cavalry, committed suicide this morning, during a temporary fit of despondency.

COL. GEARY AT MIDDLEBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MIDDLEBURGH, Va., *via* BALTIMORE, April 4, 1862.

Col. GEARY'S advance encountered 300 of STEWART and WHITE'S cavalry, and a force of infantry, at Middleburgh, Va., last Saturday. He marched from Philomont in the morning, and drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middleburgh, when he entered the town and discovered the infantry in retreat, and the cavalry posted to make a stand. A gun was placed to command the main street, and the Twenty-eighth, well deployed, advanced by all the approaches to the town, while the main body rushed through it with bayonets fixed and on a "double quick," driving the enemy before them. The enemy made a halt in a hollow beyond the town, evidently manœuvering to draw out the Michigan cavalry in pursuit, so their infantry might flank them. Companies of the Twenty-eighth now opened on them from behind stone fences with their rifles, when the cavalry dashed off precipitately. A gun of the Twenty-eighth, in the centre of the town, now opened upon them, and drove them from a thicket two miles distant, every shell exploding in the woods.

The charge through the town was fraught with great excitement. Knapsacks were thrown aside in the street as the men rushed forward. Overcoats and blankets lined the sides of the road. Stores were speedily closed, women screamed, horses dashed forward. Everything was excitement, but in good order. Col. GEARY dashed on at the head, and at one time was within two hundred yards of the rebel cavalry.

Col. GEARY'S command has scoured the country as far down as Aldie, from which place it returned as far as Snickersville to assist at Winchester, but the battle there was decided before it could get further.

[Middleburgh is a handsome post-borough, of Loudon county, Va., on a small affluent of the Potomac, one hundred and forty-three miles north from Richmond. It is one of the principal towns of the county, and before the present rebellion had an active trade. It has a population of about eight hundred, and contains three churches, an academy, seven stores and one tobacco factory.]

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Dispatch from Gen. Wool to Secretary Stanton.

Firing Heard in the Direction of Yorktown.

Everything Going on Smoothly.

Increased Armament of the Rebel Steamer Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 5.

The following message was received at the War Department this afternoon:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: *We have heard some firing in the direction of Yorktown.* Two or three regiments have gone to Shipping Point.

From information received to-day it appears that the *Merrimac* is in the dry-dock, loaded with coal. She is to come out of the dock to-day with two more guns, one of large calibre.

All goes on very smoothly. I do not believe the army of the Potomac will find many troops to contend with.

(Signed,) J. E. WOOL, Major-General.

The boat which brought this message to Cherrystones left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon, up to which time there was no change in affairs in the immediate vicinity.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 4.
Via BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 5.

A flag of truce, sent out by the Flagship, to-day, brought back two ladies, the first passengers who have been allowed to leave Norfolk for the North, for some weeks. One of them was a French lady returning to France, and the other was proceeding to join her husband in Baltimore.

Copies of the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch*, of this morning, are received. The former is printed on a half sheet. Both papers are entirely barren of news.

The official report of Gov. CLARK, of North Carolina, states the rebel loss at Newbern at follows: 64 killed, 101 wounded, 413 missing and prisoners. Total 578.

WM. M. GWIN arrived at Richmond yesterday from Washington. He is a native of Virginia.

Capt. JOHN H. MORGAN, who is styled the MARION of the war, also arrived in Richmond yesterday.

On board the *Monitor* to-day the vote of thanks passed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce was read to all hands. Great enthusiasm was exhibited. Lieut WORDEN will resume command of the *Monitor* as soon as he recovers from his injuries, which, according to the latest accounts, he is expected to do very shortly.

The weather continues pleasant and favorable for military operations.

OPERATIONS BELOW SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Storeship Supply—Bombardment of Fort Pulaski Probably Commenced.

The United States storeship *Supply*, Lieut.-Com. DANIEL P. UPTON, from Warsaw Sound, arrived yesterday afternoon, having sailed from thence 29th of March.

The batteries on shore were prepared to attack Fort Pulaski, and on the 30th heavy firing was heard from that direction, and no doubt the work had commenced.

The residents of Savannah had offered $190,000 for the release of the garrison of the fort.

The *Supply* left in the Sound the United States ship *Norwich*, Commander J. M. DUNCAN, and the *Wyandotte*, Lieut. WHITING. All well.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE RELEASE.

Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding D. P. UPTON; Executive Officer, J. P. Goodmanson; Acting Master, W. G. Nutting; Surgeon, D. Markley; Acting Paymaster, Ben. F. Camp; Paymaster's Clerk, C. F. Float.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 5.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cairo, 4th inst., says:

Reliable intelligence has been received from the Tennessee River. The gunboats *Cairo*, *Lexington*, *Taylor*, and transport *Tigress*, have made a reconnoissance as far as Florence, Ala. They met with no resistance on the way, and only discovered one deserted battery, where the enemy had nine guns planted.

The Late Surgeon-Gen. Finlay said to have been Sent to Fort Warren.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 5.

The *Bulletin* learns from a gentleman just from Washington, that Surgeon-Gen. CLEMENT A. FINLAY, who has been removed from the head of the Medical Department of the Army, has been sent to Fort Warren, and that he passed through here last night. The cause has not been ascertained. Dr. FINLAY is a native of Ohio, but a resident of this city.

The Pennsylvania Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Tenth.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, April 4.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a General Order, congratulating the Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania for gallant conduct at Winchester, and directs that Winchester be inscribed on their flags, and the order to be read at the head of all Pennsylvania Regiments.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 5.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. BALLANTYNE, sailed, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, with fifty passengers, and a full cargo, for Liverpool.

Caving In of Earth—Two Men Buried.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 4.

Two men were buried in Independence-square this forenoon, by the caving in of earth upon them while they were digging a trench. One of the bodies has been taken out.

Snow-storm at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 5—6 P. M.

A heavy snow-storm commenced here at noon, and still continues.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

How the Rebel Battery was Discomfited—Burning of a Rebel Steamer, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 5.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from the flagship *Benton* on the evening of the 3d, says early this morning an attempt was made to tow the rebel floating battery to a point where it could command our mortarboats. A brisk fire was opened by our mortars, and in the course of half an hour the battery was struck several times, splinters being thrown in all directions, and several beams displaced. One shell exploded directly inside the battery, when it was immediately submerged to the water's edge, and towed out of range. The rebel steamer *Winchester* which was sunk some time since to obstruct the channel north of the island, and used by the rebels as a point from which to watch our movements, was shelled today and burned to the water's edge. The skillful firing to-day made the enemy very cautious, and all their tents have been moved far out of range.

Advices from New-Madrid confirm the previous report of the erection of rebel batteries opposite that point. The river is falling rapidly, and troops can soon be landed at any point along the banks here.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, April 5.

The firing at Island No. 10, last night, disabled the floating battery of the rebels. One shell struck directly in it, killing three men, so that it floated down toward the foot of the Island. The firing, to-day, has been more active, and has done good execution.

A messenger from New-Madrid this evening reports that the rebels erected a battery last night opposite Point Pleasant and this morning opened fire on our works. After some time the battery was silenced by our guns, and a warehouse on the Kentucky shore set on fire by our shells. Its contents were consumed. No casualties on our side are reported. The loss of the rebels is unknown, but several must have been killed.

All is quiet here to-day.

REPORTS FROM NEW-MADRID.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 5.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated New-Madrid, 3d instant, says:

"The telegraph line was to-day discovered to be out in a dozen places between here and Sykeston. Gen. POPE immediately issued a special order to the residents along the route, that he would hold them responsible for the safety of the telegraph line, and that if any damage was done to it near their houses and farms he would have their houses burned and themselves and families arrested and brought to camp, and visited with the severest punishment."

FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

The Capture of New-Madrid—The National Batteries and Rebel Gunboats.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RIDDLE'S POINT, PEMISCOT COUNTY, MO., SUNDAY, March 30, 1862.

Reporters have given to the Press full details of the investment and attack of New-Madrid, some 18 miles up the river from this place, and the enemy's sudden panic and inglorious flight from that place. It was truly a post of considerable strength to the rebels. Their fort, on which they had expended much labor, commanded the river, or rather each of the forts did so, as there were two of them. The upper fort commanded the approaches to the town. In view of the probable assault, the rebels had torn down every house, cut down every tree and leveled every fence that would obstruct the range of their guns, not even sparing their choicest shrubbery in the dooryards. Perhaps one-half the town was thus demolished, while the furniture and household stuff was carried away into the fort. After their flight, there was any quantity of these articles taken away to Gen. POPE'S headquarters, two miles north. The officers were supplied with furniture, tents, &c., from this stock, even many of the soldiers with chairs. There was scarcely a mess in the division that did not fall heir to a Dutch oven, or some other equally valuable cooking utensil.

All the evidences of the rebels' gunnery, which we saw, appeared among the boughs of the forest and apple trees, a mile or more back of the town. It is reported that their gunners were impressed "Dutch," and that they designedly overshot our forces. We know not how true this may be, but the evidence points toward the truthfulness of the assertion. We do know that the "Dutch," as they spitefully call our German brethren in arms, have been among the most reliable forces employed on the Union side, and if true that they were impressed, it is quite plausible to infer that their wild shooting was intentionally done.

The Seventh Illinois Cavalry was ordered to Point Pleasant, four miles above, to support Gen. PLUMMER'S Brigade, while our battalion was ordered to advance to this place, to Gen. PALMER'S support. We have the honor of being the advance forces down the Mississippi.

Our duty, so far, has been to prevent the rebels from landing on this side of the river. Our men have planted a battery of four guns on the river bank, and leave no opportunity unimproved of blazing away at the gun and transport boats, which cautiously, and by night, come up the river. The river, from this point to Island No. 10, makes a very large bend, so that it is not over five miles from the point opposite us to Island No. 10, while by the course of the river if is thirty miles or upwards, and they must support their forces there from below. Our batteries have, so far, been unable to prevent their partial passage, but have effectually prevented their landing on this side, or taking other than well defended boats past the batteries.

While on Sergeant's duty one day and night a short time ago, I had a very practical example of their doings. Our battery consists of two 32-pound siege guns, and two 10-pound Parrott guns. An old house stands between them, and rifle-pits sufficient to hold a whole regiment, are dug in a line along the bank. During the darkness of the night, one of their boats passed up on the opposite shore. Our battery blazed away, we know not with what effect. Some said they heard the shot strike, but this is doubtful. The rebels of course returned the compliment. They threw a 64-pound spherical canister-charged shell within a few rods of our guns—directly across one of the rifle-pits containing the inmates, and half burying them up with dirt. The shell did not explode; had it done so, I have no doubt quite a number of lives would have been lost. The boys were very prudent when the firing commenced. All scrambled for their "hole," until the fray was over, not excepting a Colonel, who set a worthy example of prudence in this respect. The old house in which we slept had been hit on a previous occasion, and was liable again to be struck by their balls, in which case the old tenement must have been either thrown down, or the splinters would have produced great havoc among the sleepers.

The rebel shells do not in many cases produce the desired effect—not over one in five explode. Shot and shell are found all over the country, a mile or more back from the river. On Saturday a soldier found one unexploded, and was proceeding to uncap the same, when it exploded, blowing him almost to atoms, and killing the citizen in whose yard it was found, besids two little children.

At this particular time, the Mississippi is very high, the whole country being submerged in many places in our rear, and there is very little chance to operate in that direction. It is said, I know not with how much truth, that the high water is even favoring Com. FOOTE to get his gunboat fleet around Island No. 10. If so, it may materially change the order of affairs at that place. A short time will tell. O. P. W.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

More About the Surrender of Fort Donelson.

The Siege of Matamoras, Mexico.

FINAL DEFEAT OF CARAVAJAL.

Rebel Reports of Army Movements.

LACK OF GUN-BOATS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

IMMENSE ARMIES TO BE KEPT IN THE FIELD.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Two months ago there were serious misgivings in the minds of many on the subject of the enlistment of the twelve-months' volunteers, who formed the larger proportion of our armies in the field. Those misgivings no longer exist. Our gallant soldiers, with unfaltering devotion to the cause, stand to their colors, and with one voice declare they never to lay down their arms until the independence of their country is achieved. But the question arises, which the heroism of our troops can settle, and so happily answered how [illegible] other, not a whit less important. The [illegible] hand, when the cotton planters of the Southern States must determine the kind and quantity of the crop they are to plant for the coming year. Much depends upon the patriotism and self-sacrifice of their decision. Already many of them have taken their resolve to devote the whole, of their land to the cultivation of provisions. But there is no good reason why [illegible] not be universally adopted. We must [illegible] field, and mean to keep in the field, [illegible] These will require [illegible] and meat. The recent reverses to [illegible] have cut us off from the sources [illegible] plies have hitherto been obtained, [illegible] enough that henceforward those [illegible] plies will find for them a ready [illegible] Thus, as a mere matter of [illegible] it may be the proper course for our [illegible] to turn the whole attention to the production of provisions in abundance. But there are also [illegible] incentives of patriotism and duty to [illegible] who is not in the field to do his [illegible] to the comfort and efficiency of those who [illegible] sincerely trust that the entire planting [illegible] South will unite in a policy so [illegible] servation of their property, liberty and [illegible]

CONFIDENCE—RESOLUTION.

From the Memphis Appeal.

There is no reason why the people of the Confederate States should allow their confidence in ultimate success to abate or waver. At no time during the old Revolutionary war were the prospects of the Colonies as encouraging as ours are to-day. Although we have suffered reverses, but what more than the battle of life because he encountered disappointments? Who succeeds at all times in all his undertakings? But for the darkness we should never behold the beautiful stars of heaven; but for reverses, we should go down to our graves in the ignorance of the noblest and most heroic qualities of our nature. Suffering and misfortune are but the tests of virtue, patience and merit. The brave yield only to God.

Of our success in this revolution, we have not the shadow of a doubt. Our late reverses have come to us to teach us our duty, to show us our dependence upon Providence, and to recall us to those means of preparation and defence, without which success was impossible. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Since the battle of Manassas, we have done little else than brag and boast of the favor of Heaven in terms amounting almost to blasphemy.

Resolution is as necessary as arms. Let us [illegible] nerve our hearts to the contest like men, and [illegible] cowards to croak and turn pale at imaginary evils.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

STILL ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Decatur, Ala., on the 15th, makes the following statement:

The denunciations, wrongs and injustice heaped upon Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, for his retrograde movement, are in every way undeserved. Long before Gen. JOHNSTON was compelled to make his retrograde movement, he addressed letters to the Governors of the different States, informing them of the condition of affairs, and was thus compelled to expose his feeble condition; but neither the people nor the Government listened to his admonitions. As I have before stated, Gen. JOHNSTON had become convinced that neither Bowling Green or Donelson were tenable, and with the hope of saving the latter he sent all the reinforcements he could spare to Dover, reserving for himself a force hardly sufficient to cover his own retreat and the enemy fallen upon him.

It is said that the message of President DAVIS, in relation to Fort Donelson, says that the reports of FLOYD and PILLOW do not state that reinforcements were asked for; and it is not shown that the position could not be evacuated, and the whole army saved, as well as part. Nor is it shown by what authority the two senior Generals abandoned their responsibility, by transferring their commands to junior officers. In explanation of the omissions thus stated, a portion of the history of the surrender of Fort Donelson, I have obtained from a junior officer, who was present on that occasion, the following reliable statement of the particulars of the surrender, which will be read with interest:

On the morning of the 16th February, about 4 o'clock, it had been determined by the Commanding officers to cut our way through the enemy's lines, destroy the army stores, and retreat from Dover to Nashville. For this purpose scouts were sent to ascertain whether the enemy occupied the ground they had been driven from the day previous, and some of Forrest's men were ordered to inspect a slough, filled with back water from the river, to see if it was passable for infantry. The scouts returned soon after, and reported that the roads were perfectly clear, and troops, and that their camp-fires were burning in every direction; also that the slough was half-leg deep in mire, and the water reaching to the saddle skirts. This information produced a change of operations, and a conference then took place, at which there were present Gens. Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner, Forrest and John C. Burch, Majors Gilmer, Kelly, Haynes, and Jones, and Lieuts. Martin and [illegible] the two last being aids of Gen. Pillow.

Notwithstanding that communication was thus cut off, Gen. PILLOW urged the necessity of making the attempt to cut our way out or make a fight for one day more, in which time he thought that we could get steamboats enough to put the whole command across the river, and make our escape by Clarksville.

Gen. BUCKNER then said that, from the worn out and distressed condition of his men, and the occupation of his rifle-pits on the extreme right by the enemy, he could not hold his position for half an hour if attacked by the enemy at daylight, which he would certainly do.

Gen. PILLOW replied: "Why can't you? I think you can, Sir," and added that the occupation of our rifle-pits by the enemy left an open passage to our river battery, and he thought we ought to cut our way through, at all hazards.

Gen. BUCKNER retorted, saying: "I know my position; I can only bring to bear against the enemy 4,000 men, while he can oppose me with any given number."

Gen. PILLOW then said: "Well, gentlemen, what do you intend to do? I am in favor of cutting out."

Gen. FLOYD then asked Gen. BUCKNER what he had to say.

Gen. BUCKNER replied quickly that he thought our way out through the enemy's lines would be a sacrifice of three-fourths of the command, and that no general had a right to make such a sacrifice of human life.

Gen. FLOYD admitted the fact and concurred with Gen. BUCKNER on this point.

Gen. PILLOW then remarked that there was but one alternative left, and that was capitulation; and addressing himself to Gen. FLOYD, said: "Sir, I shall neither surrender the command nor myself; I will cut first."

Gen. FLOYD then said he also would not surrender himself, adding, "You know my relations with the Federal Government, and it would not do." [illegible] to his course when Secretary of War, in declining to the South its quota of arms.)

Gen. BUCKNER replied that he thought no personal feeling ought to control official action.

Gen. FLOYD admitted it, and said, however, that it was his determination.

Gen. BUCKNER said, "Then, gentlemen, I suppose the surrender will devolve on me."

Gen. FLOYD, addressing [illegible] said: "Gentlemen,

If you are not in command, will you allow me to take off my brigade?"

The gallant Texan replied, "Yes, Sir, if you move your command before I send my offer of capitulation to the enemy."

"Then," said Gen. FLOYD, "I surrender the command."

Gen. PILLOW, upon whom the command next devolved, said, "I will not accept it, as my purpose is never to surrender."

Gen. BUCKNER immediately replied, "I will accept it and will share the fate of my command," and at once called for pen, ink and paper, and a bugler to sound a parley, it being too dark to send a flag of truce.

Gen. FLOYD then asked if it would be proper for him to make his escape. To which Gen. FLOYD replied, that was a question for every man to decide for himself, but that he would be glad for every man to make his escape that could.

Col. FORREST, addressing Gen. BUCKNER, said: "I advise, General, there is more fight in our men than you suppose; but if you will let me, I will also take off my command." To which BUCKNER and FLOYD both assented.

Turning to Gen. PILLOW, FORREST then said, "General, I have fought under your command, what shall I do?" Gen. PILLOW answered, "Cut your way out!" To which FORREST replied, "I will, by G—d!"

All the officers retired, leaving Gen. BUCKNER alone with the command. The official correspondence that ensues in regard to the surrender, has already been published, as well as the sequel which followed.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE COTTON QUESTION AGAIN.

In the Confederate Senate, on March 14, Mr. PEARCE, of Mississippi, presented a bill prohibiting the planting of cotton during the year 1862, allowing for each planter only three acres for each laborer, and from which not more than five bales of five hundred pounds each, for each said laborer, shall be gathered. The penalty is fixed at $1,000 fine, not less than twelve months imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the crop. A short discussion ensued thereon, pending which the subject was, on motion of Mr. ORR, postponed, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

On the same day, in the House of Representatives, a message was read from the Senate, requesting the House to return them the resolution in which the Senate had refused to concur, respecting the request to the planters of the country to refrain from the raising of cotton, and devote their energies to raising provisions. This was agreed to by the House.

In the Senate, on March 15, Mr. PHELAN proceeded to discuss the bill presented on the preceding day. He objected to the form of its constitutionality. It was not the object of his bill to seize the land—to divest the owner of his property—but to prohibit him from raising a certain quantity of cotton, in order that he might raise more grain. The right delegated by the Constitution to seize property involved a greater and a lesser power, the greater including the lesser, and it was a much better sacrifice which this bill proposed. It was a mere prohibition, which divested him of no right against which a constitutional objection could be made. Would we not want grain for the army? Could we get it elsewhere than in the South? No. The position of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee were such as to render that quarter of little benefit for supplies. It being granted that it was necessary for the existence of our army that Congress had the power to pass this law. It did not give the farmer to plant any particular seed; it gave the planting of one seed in order to induce the production of another. It was reasonable to suppose that, under such a law, corn would be raised in greater quantity, and thus the welfare of the country promoted. The speaker enumerated the difficulties which existed for a prompt passage of this bill. The rapidly approaching season, the prosperity of the army, the necessity for meat, which was dependent upon a supply of corn, etc.

In addition to the argument that, by the proposed prohibition, England would be stimulated to greater energy to establish a cotton country of her own, and thus make us, he said, it was with him but a consideration of the moment. The argument itself was a fallacy. In admitting it, the success of the Government depended now upon the army, and not upon cotton, and the army must have bread. It was known that the rich cotton lands in the South were the only corn-raising lands. The poorer lands would barely support those who lived upon them. It was, therefore, necessary, since our demand for supplies was forced to be in the South, to obtain those supplies from the rich cotton lands.

Mr. CRISMAN, of Texas, said that the gentleman (Mr. PEARCE) on yesterday had laid down political doctrines widely different from his own, in respect to sovereignty, that he felt bound to reply to them. If we had the power to do what the gentleman said, there would be no use for State Governments. He had read from VATTELL to show what a sovereign could do.

Mr. PHELAN said he had only done so to show that the idea was recognized as in other nations.

Mr. CRISMAN replied that the subject deserved discussion any how. It was almost impossible to make an American think that we had reversed the European idea of sovereignty. The Government of this nation was but the sovereign will of the people, comprehended in certain delegated powers. The State of Texas was once a dependent province of Mexico. She revolted, and, maintaining a successful revolution, was recognized as a separate and distinct nation. formed an alliance with the United States, became one of the States, and never parted, for a moment, in so doing, with one iota of her power.

Here a message of a highly important nature was received from the House, when the discussion was cut short, and the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate having reopened, passed the House resolution, which requests planters of cotton to refrain from the production of that article, and devote their energies to the raising of provisions.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

In the House, on March 19, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of providing payment for damages resulting from the use of private property for military purposes. On the 18th inst., a resolution was introduced returning the thanks of Congress to the officers of regiments and companies, and to the privates, for their gallant defence at Fort Donelson. The resolution (which, it will be noticed, omits to thank the Generals in command) was referred to a special Committee, of which Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, was chairman. The Committee to-day reported a resolution thanking, as usual, the Generals, &c. The resolution reported by the Committee was tabled. A message was received from the President in reply to the resolution of the House asking for a copy of Gen. CRITTENDEN's report of the battle of Fishing Creek. The message merely incloses a letter from the Secretary of War, saying that Gen. CRITTENDEN had demanded a Court of Inquiry with regard to said battle, and that neither the proceedings of the said court, nor any report from Gen. CRITTENDEN, had yet been received. A bill was introduced for the relief of the families of soldiers. The bill looks to the relief, by pension or otherwise, of all discharged, sick and disabled soldiers.

QUIETING THE RANIC.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

For several days the panic-makers have been active in the endeavor to create the impression that the Government contemplated the removal of the Confederate States' armory from Richmond, to some point deemed more secure from the Yankee advance, and as a show of foundation for this absurd rumor, it is stated that the efficient Superintendent of the armory has been absent for some weeks, with a view to select a more suitable location. *We have it from good authority, that no such removal is thought of, and that the absence of the Superintendent has reference alone to business connected with the operations of the armory at this point.* The armory is now in effective blast, and is turning out rapidly a most excellent and efficient arm.

ARMS ARRIVED AND WANTED.

Sixteen hundred muskets in boxes marked "British pattern for 1851," passed through Mobile a few days ago, *en route* for Gen. VAN DORN, Arkansas. These boxes are an instalment of ten thousand similar guns which arrived at a certain port in Florida not long since, on board of a steamer. There is reason to believe that the steamer which bore Mr. YANCEY also brought arms, and others are on the way. A Columbus, Georgia, paper mentions the arrival, up the St. Mary's River, of the steamer *Hard Times*, laden with arms and ammunition. She was pursued up the river by a Federal gunboat, but escaped by running into a creek.

One hundred thousand men, says the *Mercury*, as easily as one thousand men, could be added to our army in the West, if we had the arms. Let every man that can make a good gun, make one. Let no man that can and will make good guns be drafted or called off while he keeps on making the guns at a certain rate. To stimulate this movement and assist the Government, let every community start an arms fund, and offer so much to be paid out of that fund in addition to whatever price the State or Confederacy may give, to stimulate the making of arms, especially of small arms.

ITEMS FROM FLORIDA.

From the Mobile Register.

From all we learn from persons lately arrived, the affairs of Florida are in a lamentable condition, owing to the inefficiency of the officers in command. With the exception of Col. DOWD, of the Mississippi Regiment, none of the officers were worthy of their position. The men were eager for a fight, but were held back by their commanders. Gen. TRAPIER has met with the condemnation of every man, woman and child in Florida, and has been hooted at along the route he traveled.

In despite of these adverse circumstances, a brilliant action was performed by a Company of Col. DAVIS' Regiment First Florida cavalry. This Company, commanded by Capt. WM. CLARKE, took position on a bluff on the St. Mary's River, and awaited the approach of a Federal gunboat. As they approached, a man at her masthead, espying CLARKE's Company, cried out, "There are the d—d rebels." "Yes," said CLARKE, "here we are!" With that he raised his rifle, and the lookout dropped dead on the deck from his lofty perch. CLARKE's men then gave three cheers, fired a volley, and twenty-five or thirty of the Federals were killed or wounded. The gunboat, not being able to contend with our men thus advantageously [illegible] discomfited.

The evacuation of Fernandina was conducted very badly, the panic was lost owing to the inefficiency of the Colonel in command. Ex-Senator YULEE, President of the Florida Railroad, was untiring in his efforts to save the property of the citizens. He was the last man to leave Fernandina, and was on the train that was fired on. He escaped by great efforts, and projected an expedition on Monday night to bring off the train that had been left, which would have been entirely successful had not the railroad bridge been set on fire by order of Col. HOPKINS, in command, just as the train reached it. All the Florida troops need to insure success is a worthy commander.

At last accounts a battle was being fought on the main land, between the Floridians, 3,000 strong, and our forces, numbering about 2,000. There is no doubt that we shall take the whole Federal force, if Gen. Trapier does not order a retreat.

We forgot to mention that the steamer *St. Mary*, Capt. FREEBORN, is safe in St. John's River. It is said that she has been taken far up that river and there sunk by the gallant Captain.

Had it not been for the sagacity of Capt. FREEBORN, the *St. Mary* would have been taken on Sunday morning, when the first Federal steamer made her appearance, flying a French flag in distress. It was proposed to him to go out to this pretendedly distressed steamer. Capt. FREEBORN took a good look at her through his glass and quickly observed that he was not to be caught in that way, because he was sure she was a Yankee build. It was then that Lieut.-Col. HOLLAND and eight men put off to her in a boat, and were caught and taken prisoners by this base stratagem of the unscrupulous Yankee.

OPARATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 21.

There was considerable inquiry on the flags in regard to the advance of the enemy's gunboats toward Fort Pike. *We now feel the want of gunboats, which we so strenuously urged on the authorities last August and September.* We learn that the *Calhoun*, late of this port, is one of the squadron. Well, we know of the whereabouts of the craft. The three gunboats named as having appeared off the mouth of the Rigolets, or Petite Coquilla Pass, carry in all about fourteen guns. The late easterly winds have caused high tides in the lakes, and the Yankeesare availing themselves of taking soundings and observation. The authorities of Mississippi have not yet placed any obstacles against an advance up Pearl River—that is, in a naval way.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS.

FINAL DEFEAT OF CARAVAJAL.

The Brownsville correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph*, under date of Feb. 24, gives the following description of operations at that place:

"CARAVAJAL, having succeeded in bribing the officers and men stationed at one of the principal barricades, at a preconcerted signal attacked on three sides at once. His men, after but a feint at resistance, being admitted into the inside of the barricade, soon made themselves masters of the adjoining houses. In the meantime, the attacking parties on the other two sides were occupied in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, and fought with such gallant determination that the insiders had their hands full.

The Rojos, who had obtained an entrance at the betrayed barricade, gradually worked up through the houses and yards on their side toward the cathedral, which, at about 6 o'clock, A. M., they succeeded in getting possession of, together with much of the ammunition and stores belonging to the Crinolinos. This, however, so far from dampening the ardor of the besieged, served to awaken them to increased activity, and in a short time they succeeded in regaining possession of all the houses through which the Rojos had passed, together with the betrayed barricade, thus cutting off all the reinforements from the 150 or 200 men now themselves besieged in the cathedral. The accomplishment of this drew off so many defenders from the opposite side of the plaza as to enable the Rojos to make headway on that side, and to obtain a foothold in some of the houses. Thus matters stood until about 8½ o'clock, when the Crinolinos managed to construct a breastwork of bales of wool, (about the size of cotton bales,) and to place in it one of their 6-pound guns, immediately in front of the main entrance to the cathedral. A few fires from this piece soon knocked them (the doors) into fragments, when the building was charged and retaken—nearly all of the unfortunate Rojos being impaled upon the bayonet.

Taking up the narrative at this point the Fort Brown *Flag*, of Feb. 27, says:

To the surprise of all, the assault was renewed, and, although some shots were fired, there was nothing like an engagement during the night, and we fell into the idea that the assault had relapsed into a siege again.

Daylight came, and with it the truth. Brownsville swarmed with Rojos, and CARAVAJAL's army was in full flight. MONTES, who had acquired command of a brigade by the death of ALDRETTE, which took place in the beginning of the fight, moved his command from the centre early in the night, and the charge is that he took off part of PENA's brigade by circulating the report that the army had been ordered to retire. The town was soon cleared of Rojos by this manœuvre, for PENA soon followed the retreating troops.

CARAVAJAL was thus left alone with the artillery, and he desperately resolved to perish. He told the artillerymen to save themselves, as he had been deserted by his friends, and had no further desire to live. The men refused to leave him, and offered to withdraw the guns into the quarters and there make a last and desperate stand; but at the same time they implored him to retire and save his life for the future and for a further struggle. Almost dragging their leader, that gallant party managed their retreat so well that they brought away two pieces of artillery, their ammunition, and many of their wounded. They crossed the Rio Grande at Freeport, and their departure was not discovered until some time after they were safe in Texas.

MONTES, with his Brigade, retreated up the river towards Reynosa, and PENA, with his Brigade, followed in the same direction. These two forces combined, muster five hundred men, and the design is to reorganize the Rojo army at Reynosa. Large bodies of Mexicans are moving up the river on the Texas side, and we do not doubt that Gov. SERNA will soon have an army of one thousand men under his command, in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

The Crinolinos were wild with excitement when they left their trenches on Tuesday morning and found that the enemy had vanished. They had almost despaired, and suddenly finding themselves masters of the situation, was such a change as to palliate some excesses. Men and women, officers and soldiers, alike became excited, and in the hour some brutalities were committed by the brutal, some robberies were committed by the rascally, and some insolence displayed by the low-born and vulgar; but, as a general rule, the victors acted with great moderation to the vanquished who fell into their hands.

The number killed in the assault is variously estimated at from one hundred to three hundred men. The assailants fought with remarkable bravery, and the number of their dead attest their heroism. They fell in piles where they fought, and they fought at the very muzzle of the enemy's guns. Col. ALDRETTE was killed early in the action, and that dispirited his men. He was a lion-hearted Mexican, and his soldiers trusted his judgment and had proved his valor. His fall was a serious blow to the Rojos.

Matamoras is a desperate looking place to-day, and it was a horrible place on Tuesday. The dead were corrupting every corner with stench, and the ruined houses, broken and barricaded streets, and the general disorder, gave the town a wrecked and castaway appearance. The places which were once so full of life, were now the crumbling habitations of the dead, and active and excited revelers who groped through the ruins were like tourists searching amid the columns and under the tottering walls of Palmyra and the dead cities of the plain.

The authorities of Matamoras are repairing the town to a certain extent by cleaning and purifying the streets and back places; but the work of reconstruction will have to go on for years before Matamoras will resume its last year's importance.

Another blockader arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande on Monday. We now have three of the plundering concerns hanging about in this vicinity, watching and preying upon such neutral commerce as happens to be unprotected.

The garrison has been actively employed during the last two days in preserving the peace of this community, and in maintaining our neutrality from questions by the parties fighting for the mastery of Tamaulipas. When the Rojo army broke up and retreated, scores of the fugitive soldiers crossed into Texas with their arms, and Col. LUCKETT very promptly sent out patrol parties to disarm them. Party feeling ran high on our side of the river, and collisions were possible; there were, as the Rojos were refugees and sought our protection, it was proper that they should come unarmed, in order that their appearance might not invite attack. They were accordingly deprived of their arms, which are held in the garrison for the proper owners.

Col. LUCKETT dispatched Adjt. SIEBERT to the headquarters of Gen. CAPISTRAN, in Matamoras, on Tuesday, after the siege was over, to ask that the usual courtesies due to foreign consuls should be extended to Mr. FITZPATRICK, the Consul of the Confederate States in the port of Matamoras. The reply was satisfactory. Col. LUCKETT adopted the step he did in consequence of some very alarming reports which reached him from Matamoras, which were either unfounded or exaggerated.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS

The Northern *Day Book* states that a most horrible deed was committed lately by a widow lady of Appomatox County, Va., named Mrs. SINCLAIR, while laboring under a fit of derangement. Conceiving, as she said, that herself and little boy, aged about five years, would die in a short time from starvation, she carried the boy in an upper room of her house, and hung him by the neck from a joist, and then attempted to cut her own throut with a razor. She, however, was prevented by the timely presence of some member of the household from taking her own life, but not until she disclosed it herself, was the hanging of her little boy made known—she making the request that some one should go up stairs and see if her boy had not been hanging long enough. Upon going up stairs it was then found that the little boy had been hanging at least an hour, his feet a short distance from the floor, and that life was entirely extinct. The poor demented mother, it is said, appeared delighted when informed of the fate of her child, and only regretted that she had not succeeded in taking her own life.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes that the bombardment of Island No. 10 continued desperately day and night. The main attack was directed to RUCKER's Battery. The Confederates work knee-deep in water, displaying great valor. The enemy is moving down on the west side through swamps and back water in dug-outs. They have four saw-mills at work, making lumber to build boats. The island is amply provisioned for a siege, and the Confederates are in good spirits.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* mentions the following incident: "The 'Bell County Rebels,' from Belton, Bell County, Texas, started for their rendezvous, Hampstead, some time ago, when one of their Lieutenants, J. F. HARDIN, a lawyer, resigned and returned to Belton. Several ladies of the place, incensed to see him strutting about the streets in his uniform, got together a few days ago, and seizing him in public, stripped off his stripes, which they sent to his company, who rewarded them with a vote of thanks."

The counties of Parker, Palo, Pinto, Jack and Young, Texas, were requested to furnish a company of one hundred men for the frontier regiment. Parker was called on for twenty-five men, and one hundred were at the rendezvous, seventy-five of whom had to be drafted out to stay at home.

"Lead," says the Petersburgh *Express*, "is a very scarce article in the Confederacy, and one which is much needed by the Government to make cartridges. We hope every householder will constitute himself a committee of one to ascertain and report how much lead there is about his premises which can conveniently be spared to the Government for the protection of his home. There are thousands and tens of thousands of pounds of lead in the Confederacy, which might very well be turned over to the Government, where it would perform efficient service."

The Sumter (Ala.) *Republican*, in noticing the action of planters to substitute grain for the cotton crop as the best war policy, states that Dr. JARRATT has instructed the overseer of his plantation, in Sumter County, not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant one thousand two hundred acres in corn potatoes, &c., to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war.

The Petersburgh *Express* states that Dr. GEO. DOWDEN is in Southwestern Virginia, engaged in stimulating and encouraging the manufacture of saltpetre with great success. He reports that a large amount can be obtained in that region.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the planters in Mississippi are piling up their cotton ready for the fagot the moment the enemy advances. They are also sending their servants up the river to work on the fortifications, and they say they are ready to make any sacrifice the Government may require.

Msj. CHARLES WILLIAMS, cabinet-maker, has been arrested in Fredericksburgh, Va., and taken to Richmond on a charge of disloyalty.

The Executive Council of South Carolina has set apart $50,000 of the State funds to encourage and force forward the manufacture of salt.

The Tuscumbia *Constitution* has been shown samples of lead lately taken from mines in Lawrence County, nearly pure, and learns that any quantity has been found.

Hon. MEREDITH P. GENTRY passed through Augusta, Ga., on the 10th inst., *en route* to Richmond. He had been detained at home by illness.

The planters of the Southwest are responding liberally to the call of Gen. BEAUREGARD for bells.

WM. CURRAN, an Irishman, was shot and killed in Columbus, Ga., on Tuesday, by JOSEPH H. DANIEL.

Both branches of the Arkansas Legislature met on the 5th inst. There were only five Senators and fifteen Representatives present.

SAMUEL NICHOLS, Third Corporal of Company A, First North Carolina Artillery, has remitted to the Treasury Department a $50 Confederate note, "which he desires to present to the Government for carrying on the war."

Gov. HARRIS is making great efforts to bring the Tennessee militia into the field. He will command them in person.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE

GOV. JOHNSON AND THE CITY COUNCIL AT ISSUE.

The Nashville Board of Aldermen and City Council have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States. The *Banner* of Friday last contains the proceedings of a joint meeting of the two chambers, held on Thursday evening, from which we copy the following:

Major REZA, President of the Board of Aldermen, on motion, took the chair. On taking his seat the chairman stated that a communication had been received by His Honor the Mayor, from Gov. JOHNSON, through his Secretary of State, which was of so important a nature as to require their most serious consideration. The documents were read as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 17, 1862.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL: I submit for your consideration the accompanying communication from Governor ANDREW JOHNSON. Very respectfully,

R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25, 1862.

To the Mayor, Members of the Common Council, Police, and other officials of the City of Nashville:

GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, each of you are required to take and subscribe the oath herewith inclosed, and said oath, when so taken and subscribed, you will return to this office by Friday next.

Yours, &c., ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor

EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

THE OATH.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, —— County.

On this, the —— day of ——, 1862, personally appeared before me, ——, of the ——, and took and subscribed the following oath, in pursuance of the First Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, which is as follows: "Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the Constitution, or any law made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and an oath of office," the having already taken an oath to support the Constitution of Tennessee,) to wit: "I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the CONSTITUTION and Government of the United States, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any law, ordinance, resolution or convention to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required by law, SO HELP ME GOD."

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

A very animated debate ensued, during which it was argued that the proposition was unprecedented and unconstitutional to require officers of the City Government to take such an oath, and a motion was made that the subject be referred to a committee for careful consideration.

Mr. MCCANN opposed the motion, and desired immediate action. He said such an oath had never before been required from him, or any other member of the City Government, nor was it required by the Constitution or laws of Tennessee, as far as he could understand them.

The Councilman who first spoke again urged a postponement.

The Mayor informed the Convention that the communication was handed him by the Secretary of State about dark on Tuesday evening, and that he brought it before the board of Aldermen at their meeting, suggesting the appointment of a Committee to examine into the subject, and an adjournment to Thursday night, to meet the Councilmen in Convention.

The Alderman of the Eighth asked if such oath was ever before required, and if so, when? He was born in the city of Nashville, and had never heard such an oath before to-night.

President REZA then stated that by common consent the Mayor and himself were requested to take the advice of council on the subject, and that they had performed their duties, consulting with some of the best lawyers, all of whom (but one) agree that the Section and Article referred to applied not to officers of the city government. The gentleman excepted was not quite prepared to give a definite reply, never having had the subject under consideration. Since 1808, the only oath required of any officer of the city government was a simple oath to faithfully discharge the duties he had undertaken. The Committee, he said, had drawn up an address to Gov. JOHNSON, which, with the permission of the Convention, the Clerk would read.

The address being read, the motion to lay over was withdrawn, and Councilman DEMONBREUN offered a resolution that the address be adopted, which was carried unanimously.

A motion was then made that the address be entered upon the record, and a copy, signed by the proper officers, be transmitted to Gov. JOHNSON. The Convention then adjourned.

The following is the address sent to Gov. JOHNSON by the Nashville City Council:

CITY HALL, NASHVILLE, March 27, 1862.

Gen. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee:

SIR: Your communication of the 25th inst., requiring the Mayor, members of the City Council, Police, and other city officials, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the first section of the tenth article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, has been received and duly considered.

We respectfully beg leave to submit the following facts for your Excellency's consideration:

Since we have had any connection with the city Government, which, in some cases, has been for several years, we have never before been required to take any other oath than the simple oath of office, to discharge our respective duties faithfully; and upon a reference to the records of the city, running back for twenty-five or thirty years, we find that no former Mayor nor Alderman have taken any oath to support either the Constitution of the State of Tennessee or the United States; but the understanding seems to have been that the provisions of the Constitution referred to, applied only to State and county, and not to corporation officers.

We have also consulted some of our best lawyers upon the subject, and the majority (of them are of opinion that we, as Municipal officers, do not come within the purview and meaning of said section of the Constitution, but that the same applies alone to State and county officials.

Under the foregoing facts and circumstances, and we having taken the only oath ever taken by or required of our predecessors, and never having been required to take any oath inimical to our allegiance to the United States or the State Government, we respectfully ask to be excused from taking the oath sent us, honestly believing that under the Constitution and our charter, we are not properly subject to such requirement, and believing that the same was made of us under a misapprehension of what had been required of us heretofore.

A LOYAL REGIMENT.

The following advertisement appears in the Nashville *Banner:*

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY! TO ARMS!—*First Regiment Governor's Guard, Tennessee Volunteers.*—Wanted, able-bodied men to enlist to serve during the war in the First Regiment of Infantry of the State of Tennessee, and parties will be authorized to raise companies to fill up the ranks of the regiment by applying at the headquarters and recruiting office, first office west of City Hotel. To captains organizing companies, and men enlisting, comfortable quarters and rations furnished at once in the City of Nashville.

A. S. THURNECK, Colonel.
FRANK T. FOSTER, Lieut.-Col.
H. R. MYERS, Major.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SAVANNA, Tenn., Thursday, March 27, 1862.

Every day's advices confirm the views I advanced the other day of the rebel plan of operations. They are concentrating the forces of their "Army of the Mississippi" at the point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad nearest to our positions on the river, and are preparing to move rapidly to the defence of the road, at any point we may threaten it. That railroad constitutes the base of their new line of defences.

No less than three of our scouts came in this morning, each reporting that he had been miles inside the rebel lines. They concur in estimating the rebel force at Corinth at seventy-five thousand, and reporting the daily arrival of more troops from all the Gulf States. Impressment is going vigorously forward; the Purdy Court-house is full of Union men; the advanced posts are gathering them up throughout the country, and willing or unwilling they are hurried into the ranks at Corinth. Deserters say the army is full of such men, and that they only remain in the service through the difficulty of getting away.

Meantime BEAUREGARD is pushing forward every preparation for a formidable resistance. Outposts are established at Purdy, Iuca and elsewhere along the railroad, at and above Chickasaw, on the river, and six miles in front of Corinth, directly toward our advance from Pittsburgh Landing. Fortifications are being erected at Corinth, and the raw levies are being put into as efficient a state as possible. Fortunately there is no occasion for being uneasy about the Corinth fortifications. They are like the pot-handle—it is no further around than over them.

There is no need to disguise the fact that we have serious work ahead of us. The rebels are not well posted, but they have the most skillful engineers from the old United States army. They are not inspired by successes, but they have their pet General at their head, and desperation must nerve them for a last terrible struggle. Not only does Memphis fall with Corinth, but defeat here opens to an army larger than that of the Potomac the whole territory of the Gulf States, and the rebels are not ignorant of the extremity of their peril.

Through the entire region of country adjacent to our extended lines, the Secessionists talk despondingly. Many active rebels do not hesitate to admit their failure, and are only anxious that their leaders, while arms still make them formidable, even in defeat, should use their power to secure favorable terms from the victorious enemy. At Purdy, in spite of a rebel garrison of nearly three regiments, the resident rebels are utterly refusing the Confederate bonds in any form, or at any rate of discount.

It is a mistake to suppose that the people are not informed of their disasters. I have found none, in the course of conversations with scores of them at different points outside our lines, who were ignorant of the retreat from Columbus and Manassas, the magnitude of the Henry and Donelson defeats, the occupation of Nashville, the capture of Roanoke Island, Winchester, and even New-Madrid—of which last they had information about as soon as we had. It has been supposed that the common people have been kept in ignorance of these disasters, but I have always found them fully alive to their magnitude.

Accounts of South Tennessee Unionism have been highly rose-colored, from those of the first exploring gunboats on down. There *are* warm Union men here, and in far greater proportionate numbers than at Nashville, but the great mass of the people, and all the leaders are, as they have been, Secessionists. Savanna itself is Union; I do not think the same can be said of the county, and I am confident, after careful observation and inquiry, that it can at any rate be said of none of the adjacent counties.

The better classes here, except, perhaps, in Savanna, are all Secessionists. Where you find one intelligent, educated man on our side, you will find fifty against us. I know no reason for blinking such facts, or for exciting delusive hopes, by exaggerating Union sentiment. Continued success, I make no doubt, will develop abundance of new-born loyalty.

And, apropos to this subject, make a discount of fifty per cent. on the story somebody has been telling, (at Cairo, that fountain of all manner of lies, I believe,) that five or six hundred recruits have been enlisted here for the ranks of our Donelson-thinned regiments. The truth was good enough before it was spoiled by raising belief in twice as much.

Prisoners are brought in occasionally from the rebel pickets. The well-known Indiana scout, HORACE BELL, and a couple of our Fifth Ohio Cavalrymen, made a dash on a rebel picket yesterday and brought away a couple of Mississippians. They were well dressed in gray uniforms, and appeared intelligent. Gen. WALLACE asked if they were disposed to tell anything about the position or numbers of their army. "No, Sir," promptly responded the elder of the two, "I do not think it would be honorable, and I won't tell anything about it." They were armed with a short, rifled, muzzle-loading carbine, very much like the old-fashioned yager, and bearing the stamp of a New-Orleans manufacturer.

FROM CORINTH, MISS

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat

CAIRO, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

Very recently instances have occurred of shooting from the banks above Fort Henry, into vessels passing. Owing to the vigilance with which such acts have been punished, when done by private individuals, and the numerous traps set for any adventurous body of rebels, who should attempt it, this cowardly system has been crushed, and no instances now occur. About a dozen lives have been lost the past two weeks in this manner. Frequently, while soldiers were conversing together, and the boat plowing its way along, one would suddenly drop to the deck. Sometimes the bullet's whistle would be heard; again the murdered man's companion would think he had fallen in fit. From the thickly wooded banks a bullet had been sped by some bushwhacker, who easily escaped. Landing immediately, houses near by have been found apparently deserted until thoroughly examined, when men and arms would be discovered hidden in outbuildings or under floors. The guilty ones have found this pastime dearly bought, and it will not probably be renewed.

At Savannah and Pittsburgh, you apparently approach immense commercial river towns. Long lines of steamers hide the banks, and busy multitudes cover the shores. The hum of thousands comes borne to your ears, the ax, the anvil and rattling wagons having their share in the din. Every few yards smoke curls up, and newly-cut roads wind around every bluff.

Few rivers have ever had as imposing a sight on their banks. Sixty thousand men and miles of horses, wagons, cannon, and so forth, are there—and, although everything is bustle and preparation, there is no confusion. The law of order was never better illustrated. It is a vast military machinery, where men are the springs and wheels, all moving regularly, surely on in the great work of preparation. Wagons are loaded before they seem hardly to have reached the goods, and tents are moved in a fraction of the usual time. There is no lounging or anxiety to shirk, but universal cheerfulness and confidence. The tone of the Western army is completely changed. It is no longer, "If we capture such a place," but, "When we capture it." The soldiers there think of nothing but victory. They have confidence in themselves, and the haunting terror of apprehenston has fled. They believe now that as they march forward it is to conquer. This peculiarity, so different from the gloom produced by reverses and inactivity at once strikes the stranger.

A happier, healthier, more efficient army than that now at Savannah and Pittsburgh never, probably, went to war. Each regiment is burning to win laurels to wear with their companions who got fame and scars at Donelson. Opposed to this noble army is a rebel force of forty-five thousand, lying in wait behind their works, eighteen miles distant. Corinth is a position naturally strong, and formidable defences have been erected there. Rifle pits, redoubts, abattis, and other means of strength, from behind which to hurl destruction upon an assailing force, have been constructed. The very best rebel military talent, embracing BEAUREGARD, BRAGG and others, is concentrated there, and at Corinth will be fought the great decisive battle of the Western campaign. Forty heavy guns and a great number of field pieces are possessed by the enemy, and immense stores of provisions are gathered in. The flower of the South are congregated there to offer battle, and they cannot retreat except by sacrificing everything.

The road between the Union camps and Corinth is along an excellent turnpike, and the distance can be easily traversed in a day. Gen. GRANT has his headquarters at Savannah, while the bulk of the army lays at Pittsburgh. Parade-grounds and spots for comfortable quarters are being cleared, and everything gives token of a week's longer stay there. During that time Gen. BUELL is expected to reach a point from which he can carry out successfully the part assigned him.

While at Savannah, word reached there that Gen. LEW. WALLACE, with 15,000 men, having taken a circuitous course, had penetrated to Florance, and destroyed rebel railroad communication in that direction with the South.

Within two weeks, measures will have been accomplished that will render retreat by the rebel army at Corinth impossible, and if beaten, they will have to surrender, not escape to be again met in some other stronghold. Success has failed to make the Union Generals rash, and when they move it will be surely. They fully understand the importance of the coming struggle. Gen. GRANT, although slightly careworn, is in good health, and laboring hard to insure success. Gen. MCCLERNAND still suffers somewhat from the exposure at Henry and Donelson.

Skirmishes with small parties of the enemy occur occasionally, and several have been killed on our side as well as theirs. Some companies of the rebels met have been armed with the best of weapons, but they generally have, as at other places, shot-guns for the cavalry. One regiment at Corinth is supplied with pikes, and another carry battle-axes made in ancient style. The long knives, a short time ago so prevalent, have been discarded.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

A RECONNOISSANCE OF THE REBEL POSITION.

A private letter from Camp Cumberland Ford, dated March 24, contains the following information:

"On Friday, the 21st, a reconnoissance in force was made to Cumberland Gap by infantry, cavalry and artillery. On arriving within one and a half miles of the Gap, an advance guard was thrown out, which came in contact with the rebel pickets, and drove them in. A few shots were exchanged, without loss. The forces encamped that night, building the fires out of range of the enemy's guns. Considerable snow fell during the night, and on Saturday morning the mountain was covered.

Shortly after day on the 22d firing commenced, with skirmishes from our side, to which the enemy responded from rifle-pits, now and then throwing a shell. The artillery was then brought into the field, some timber cut, and firing began in earnest. During the day the battery—Capt. WEMORR's—fired about 150 shot, while the rebels fired some 300, very few of that number reaching the position of our forces. Several of their balls, picked up on the field, were nine inches in diameter. Our forces remained on the field all Saturday night, moving the artillery under the hill. The camp-fires, stretching out for a mile in extent, must have given the idea of an immense force.

The rebels have done a great deal of work at the Gap, and do not seem to have ceased yet. They have a breastwork on the west side of the Gap at least six hundred yards from the road, and earthworks thrown up on a hillock on the right of the Gap.

Sunday morning the reconnoitering party returned to the Ford, having accomplished the object in view, and felt the enemy's position. The only casualties to our forces were that Col. BUFORD, of the First Tennessee, had a ball pass through his clothing, bruising his side, and Brigade Surgeon STANFORD received a ball through his rubber cape. No one was killed on our side, nor is it known that any injury was done to the rebels, the distance being too great. On the return to camp, one of the cavalry was accidentally shot, but whether killed, or only wounded, the letter does not state.

The only object in this expedition seems to have been to feel the enemy's position, and that object gained, the forces returned to camp.

A BOLD DASH INTO TENNESSEE.

A private letter, written by a son of Judge FINNELL, of Frankfort, Ky., and dated at the camp near Barbourville, March 2, gives the following account of a bold dash into Tennessee, to which allusion has been briefly made:

"I just got home last night from Tennessee. We started from camp on the 10th, with twenty men out of each company of cavalry, and 1,200 infantry, and five days' provisions. The design was to take Big Creek Gap, through which the main road from the Gap to Knoxville passes. On the fourth day we got within six miles of the Gap. At dark we stopped and fed, and laid down to take a sleep, but at 10 o'clock we were aroused, to move on the enemy by daylight. We passed over mountains, to avoid the blockades that looked impassable. The infantry in front of us proceeded over the mountains on one side of the Gap, in order to surround the enemy, and drive them to the side that we were left at, thinking that they would come through, but they had blocked the Gap so that it was impossible. As soon as light came, and the rebels commenced getting out to feeding, our infantry opened fire on them. They left tents, wagons, horses, and all at that point, and proceeded a mile up the creek, to where there was another camp, and seemed as if they intended to fight. The infantry pushed on after them. So we crossed the mountain, and when on the top we commenced on them again, when they left for good, some almost naked.

They struck out for Knoxville, leaving us all the ground. We got sixty-four very fine horses, killed nineteen horses, killed seventeen men, wounded two, took one Lieut.-Colonel and nine other prisoners, burnt everything, tents, wagons, &c., and gave away all the sugar, coffee, quilts, blankets, shot-guns, sabres, &c., to the Union people. After feed, we proceeded to Jacksborough, the cavalry in the lead; but we had given the enemy time to move too much. When within half a mile of the town, the advance guard proceeded on in a run into the town. As soon as the enemy saw us, they took out, and we after them. We fired on them—shot one dead and wounded two others, and got a Captain prisoner. The one we killed was a notorious character for thieving

speedily to inform the Receiver of the same, and to render to him all property or interest, as shall be ordered by said commissioners, and upon [illegible] not longer than [illegible] to pay debts, to the Confederate States, equal to the value of the property or interest of the alien enemies so held subject to his control. [illegible]

The Attorney-General has also prescribed the following rule of practice for the courts, by virtue of the authority vested in him, under the 16th section of the law:

RULE—Garnishees, to whom written or printed interrogatories are addressed, may make appearance by filing written answers, sworn to before a justice of the peace, or other competent officer, unless specially ordered by the court to appear in person.

Indorsed as follows:

Confederate States *vs.* Gar. D. P. Byrn. Issued 19th December, 1861, service acknowledged this day of December, 1861.

FROM KENTUCKY.

THREATENED PESTILENCE AT BOWLING GREEN—FEMALE PATRIOTISM—REBEL PRESS-GANGS—GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE—IMPORTANT INFLUENCE OF KENTUCKY TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, March 26, 1862.

Judge J. R. Underwood, of Bowling Green, fears that the decomposition of some 5,000 dead rebels insufficiently buried there, will produce pestilence, and dreads the effects likely to result from the deposite of a large secesh army long camped there. Dr. T. S. Bell, of Louisville, tries to dispel the Judge's fears. He states that the miserably buried bodies of the rebels can have nothing to do in the production of pestilence; that there is no instance in human history where a pestilence has been produced by the decay of animal matter, and medical records are full of impressive and instructive facts on this point. Fifty-four of our soldiers died in Bowling Green from Feb. 23d to March 22. One hundred and ten of the prisoners near Indianapolis have died since their arrival there; 32 last week.

A lady of Danville writes that she had received information of the arrival of 800 Tennesseans in Barboursville within two days, and still they were coming by tens and thirties and hundreds. She says "the sorrowful tales of more than one refugee have so aroused me, that, woman as I am, I have felt like girding on the armor and going forth to battle." Mr. Brownlow is reported as saying that whole companies in East Tennessee have been raised, under protest from the men, by showing them the rope and the coffin, and swearing that "with this rope you shall be hung, and in this coffin buried, if you do not enter the service."

Intelligence from Central and Western Tennessee indicates the daily development of what "Jeff. Davis' soldiers" call a "submission sentiment." One more great victory, and the free circulation of Gov. Johnson's appeal will probably bring forth all the popular loyalty in Tennessee we could expect or ask for. Hundreds from Carroll, McNairy, Hardin and other Counties are pouring into our camps at Savannah and elsewhere, and volunteering their services on the field.

As a camp correspondent of the *Journal* remarks, the participancy of Kentucky troops in suppressing the rebellion is doing wonders in destroying the idea of sectionalism among the conservative classes in Tennessee, and this influence will be more important still the further South our armies penetrate. Kentucky's regiments must be filled to the maximum legal strength, and additional and powerful regiments from Kentucky must be brought into the field to supply the casualities of battle and disease.

Louisville, Thursday, March 27.

The secession disease continues to break out in spots even in Northern Kentucky. At a school exhibition, the other day, ten miles from Louisville, a young lady who attempted to read a Union composition, and her friends, were mobbed by secession bullies, full of whisky, who, as she rose to read commenced shouting for Jeff. Davis, Buckner and Beauregard, and soon broke up the exhibition in a shooting, knock-down-and-drag-out row. The whisky used by Kentuck secesh is not "old Bourbon"—it is smuggled from Richmond and Norfolk. It is of the unadulterated, tanglefoot, chain-lightning distillation, and is guzzled in a manner alike revolting to public decency and the public good.

An agent here offers "for sale or exchange for Louisville property, 35,000 acres choice lands in Texas, owned by parties, good Union men, who agree to guarantee the purchaser full and complete possession without any trouble and difficulty."

Lieut.-Col. Hollingsworth, of the Nineteenth Ohio, has passed through here from Nashville with $60,000 for the families of his regiment. The Twenty-seventh Kentucky complain of neglect or oversight from the Government, the Military Board, the Adjutant General and the Ladies. Their needs should be promptly supplied.

A resident of the First District writes that the counter-revolution throughout it is quite as rapid as the revolution was.

Andrew Ewing and John Bell are reported to have made last-drop-of-blood speeches on the 5th, at Huntsville, Alabama. The last audible blast of the locomotive "Louisville *Courier*" was from the direction of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Baker, of the Nashville *Banner*, on a visit here, tells Provost Marshal Dent that he has no political object in view, and while in Kentucky, or elsewhere in the Union, shall be law-abiding, acknowledging the authority of the Federal Government, and doing naught, intentionally, to thwart that authority.

PONTIAC.

Louisville, Monday, March, 31, 1862.

This city's finances are flourishing, the treasury having an unexpended balance from receipts of last fiscal year, over and above expenditures, which included $45,000 on account of old liabilities. An agent here offers for sale 20,500 acres in Grayson County, Ky., 40,751 acres in Indiana, 1,520 in Iowa, 400 in Missouri, 320 in Kansas. Twenty-one steamers arrived, and twenty-eight left here for and from various points on the 29th and 30th. Gen. Halleck's order of the 28th, for newly licensing pilots and engineers, is deemed applicable to this as to every other district in his Department.

Twenty-nine soldiers died here last week. One hundred and eighty-six convalescents here, were discharged and shipped for their regiments on the 29th. Four hundred are sick at Bowling Green, mostly of typhoid fever and pneumonia. The Sanitary Commission urge all the ladies and citizens of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana to contribute articles for the sick, it being found impossible to procure suitable food for them in the country desolated by the rebel soldiery. The Presbyterian denomination are circulating among the sick and well soldiers another half-million tracts and testaments.

The Union Club of Louisville is reorganized, and its oaths, constitution and terms of membership are made more close and stringent, so as to shut out and keep out the treacherous and dubious. It is now a strictly National organization, to be extended and established wherever our armies march triumphant. Its mottoes are: "None but loyal men on guard;" "Grapeshot and cold steel for the rebel armies;" "Hemp for the principal rebel leaders;" "Protection, peace and good-will for the people who will, in good faith, renew their allegiance to the Flag, the Constitution and the Laws of the Union."

Contradictory accounts about the popular feeling in Tennessee will be current until our forces shall have secured the whole State beyond a question.

PONTIAC.

THE WAR FEELING IN CALIFORNIA.

CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1862.

General Orders, No. 6.—Amidst the universal rejoicing of the patriotic and Union-loving people on the Pacific coast, incident to the brilliant victories achieved by the army and navy of the United States, let us pause a moment to do honor to the memory of the chief of that illustrious band of patriots who established the liberties for the preservation of which we are now battling.

The 22d of the present month being the 130th anniversary of the birth of Washington, it will be duly celebrated by the army of the Pacific. All labor will cease during the day, and at meridian a salute of 130 guns will be fired from Alcatraces Island.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Wright.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant General.

REBELS IN SANTA CLARA.

A private letter, written by a gentleman in Santa Clara, of date Feb. 17, says:

* * * The news of the taking of Fort Donelson and 15,000 prisoners, was greeted here by raising all the flags (except the Catholic) in town, and the firing of anvils. Mrs. Dr. Caldwell raised a black flag from the top of her house, with her own hands, and nailed it up, but it was short-lived. Fred. Morris went up and ordered it to be taken down. At first she refused, but as Fred. started off and told her she would not be protected, she tore it down. More than 100 persons had assembled, and the excitement was intense. I have no doubt that if it had remained up 20 minutes longer, the flag, house and all, would have paid the penalty, and probably there would have been a little skirmish. My boys were fast coming to the armory, and in case of the least overt act on the part of the Secessionists, I would have given them their rifles, ball-cartridges and bayonets. As soon as the flag was hauled down, the boys rushed out on the stairway, porch and roof, and had three times three shouts for the United States Government. At this, Mrs. Caldwell took up the black flag and came down town to where we stood, and threw the flag at us, saying that she surrendered it to the Santa Clara Light Infantry. I never saw a woman so mad, as she was raving more like an insane person than anything else. I guess she will not try it soon again.

The Doctor was absent, and on his return home came down town to deliver himself to the authorities, as he said he was told he was to be arrested. He was very much mortified, and tried to make all kinds of apologies for his wife, saying that if he had been at home no such thing could have happened.

We have the flag in our armory now, and I presume we are the first Company that has captured a Secession flag in California. Dr. C. said his wife was ignorant of what a black flag meant.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Vote on the New Constitution—Officers Elected—The Weather and the Snow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, March 5, 1862.

Monday was a great day in Utah, being the day appointed for the expression of the will of the sovereign people at the polls, respecting the new Constitution and the nominated officers of the "State of Deseret." Doubtless, there was a heavy turn-out in most of the precincts in the Territory. As far as heard from, such was the case in the country generally. In this city and county the weather was by no means pleasant for traveling, though very good for voting and gossiping. There was plenty of snow in the air, and abundance of slush and mire on the earth all day long till within an hour of sunset, when the snowing ceased, but the mud increased. The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze from Brigham's bee-hive mansion, the City Hall and the office of the Deseret *News*. Ballo's brass band appeared before the residences of the principal candidates for office, and saluted their excellencies and their honors with the strains that soothe and inspire. One or two of the Wards went in solid column, with fife and flags, to the polls. In the early part of the day the Court-house, the place of polling, was heavily besieged. To squeeze through required no little force, either of muscle or influence. The crush at a favorite actor's benefit might compare with the scene. And not only was the jam of bodies to be encountered, but the gauntlet of a few score of "boys," hurling grape and cannister of snow-balls, must be run.

One thousand nine hundred and fifty-six votes were cast in this city all for one ticket. This result was not altogether satisfactory to the more sanguine of the States' Rights men. They expected from one-half more to double the number, and were free to blame first the authorities, for having only one polling place in the city, and next the unpropitious weather. Like some other places, this is a city of distances, an unpaved city, with creeklets of water running everywhere; and it certainly argued considerable pluck or enthusiasm in a man who would walk a couple of miles or more through slush to tender his vote, when that vote could in no wise affect a result contingent on no opposition.

The names of the officers elect I have previously given. I may, however, here reiterate that Brigham Young is Governor, Heber C. Kimball is Lieutenant-Governor, and John M. Bernhisel Representative to Congress.

After the results in the various precincts are officially known, I suppose the next thing in the programme will be the convening of the General Assembly, which probably will not be long delayed.

The Mormons are great on organizations, and they will soon have the machinery both of a Territorial and a State organization in operation at the same time. That will be something like "wheels within wheels." How they will work requires a prophet to foretell.

After a few weeks of frosty nights and beautiful days, the weather has broken, and rain, snow, day-thaws, with slight night-frosts, have been in order. This has loosened the soil and relaxed the grasp of the snow on the mountains, and we hear of terrible roads in the valleys and an extra quantity of snow-slides or avalanches in the mountains and cañons. In Provo cañon, which leads from the settlements in Provo and Utah Valleys, the rains and floods a few weeks since destroyed the road, and later the snow-drifts and avalanches have completely blocked up the cañon in places, rendering it literally impassable. Some persons who attempted to travel up the cañon found it a harder road than Jordan, for one lost his mule, which broke its legs over the rocks, necessitating the speedy death of the animal, and another person found the snow suddenly embracing him from the feet up to the neck, and so strongly as to render help imperative for extrication. In American Fork Cañon particularly, two considerable snow-slides have recently occurred, completely burying a house and a saw-mill. No lives were lost, both buildings having been unoccupied for some time, under apprehensions of similar accidents.

For the past ten days or more, our mails East and West have been few and far between. The breaking up of the roads, as the frost relaxes its hold, makes the "saleradus swamps" westward formidable things to encounter. Eastward, it appears there has fallen far more snow than is usual in this valley. The ground here is nearly bare now, while between Bear River and Fort Bridger, in places, very heavy falls of snow have recently occurred, rendering staging exceedingly difficult. From fifty to seventy bags of mail matter are expected to reach this city from the East the present week. Now the Spring storms have commenced, we shall expect occasional irregularities in our mails until after the time of high water. Probably the recent loss of mail animals by Indians at Devil's Gate, also tends to delay.

The new theatre is so far finished as to be ready for dramatic representations. To-night it is to be "dedicated,"—inaugurated—in the presence of a select audience, admitted by special invitation. Next week, the patronizing public will have a chance to fill the house.

The New Theatre—Its Dedication—A Speech by Brigham Young—A Curious Prayer—Hindrances to the Mail and Telegraph—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

The new theatre is in full blast, that is, perhaps, as full as it will be the present Winter or Spring—two nights per week. This building is at present the most imposing of any in the city. The ground plan covers one hundred and forty-four by eighty feet. The walls are forty feet from the ground to the eaves, and from three to two and a half feet thick. The lower half is built of red sandstone and the upper of "adobes." The original intention was for the whole of the walls to be of stone, but haste to advance the building sufficiently for use before the Summer work came rushing on, led to the abandonment of that intention, and the more easily obtained sun-dried brick was put into requisition. The hip-roof rises twenty-five feet, and there is yet to be a dome or tower to rise twenty-five feet higher.

The entrance to the building is from the south, through a porch, (bricked up now, but intended to be open, eventually,) thirty-two by twenty feet, and supported by two columns of burnt brick. Facing you are the doors leading to the parquette and the dress-circle, and at the sides winding stairways leading to the family-circle and first and second galleries, thus making a parquette and four tiers of galleries. Within appears a forest of timber pillars, beams, joists, spars, studs and braces, all being yet in the rough. The stage is sixty-two feet long, and forty high. The opening at the drop-curtain is thirty-one by thirty feet.

William H. Folsom is the architect, but Brigham the grand director. The building was commenced on the 1st July last, and "dedicated on the 6th inst.

But about the dedication. The audience, of perhaps two thousand persons, were assembled by "free gratis" invitations. Not that the house was properly prepared for service, but the season being far advanced, all but the upper gallery was roughly fitted up for a few weeks' occupation. The parquette was reserved for others than the common crowd. On the stage appeared Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, John Taylor and the Mormon reporters. First, Brigham informed the house that the seats were but temporarily arranged, that the building was untried, though undoubtedly strong and substantial enough, and that if a plank cracked or split there was no danger, nor cause for apprehension of accident. The building had been put up without any serious mishap.

There was a very passable orchestra of about twenty instruments, and a choir of about a dozen voices.

The choir sang a hymn: "Lo! on the mountain-tops appearing."

Then followed a lengthy and curious "dedication prayer," by Daniel H. Wells. Every individual kind of material used in the construction of the building, and every appurtenance thereof, is named specially in these dedications. This seems to be a very particular point, from which one might argue that if not named, then not so holy. The rock, the adobies, the clay, the sand, the lime, the beams, the joists, the flooring, the nails, the pillars, the laths, the plaster, the seats, the doors, the windows, the sheeting, the shingles, the paint, the canvas, the dresses, the actors, and lots of things too numerous for me here to mention, were "consecrated and dedicated unto Thee, our Father and our God, in the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and in the authority of the Holy and Eternal Priesthood of Almighty God." The Divine blessing was invoked upon the building, actors, musicians and audience, and, indeed, all in any manner associated with the theatre; and the express request was presented for utter annihilation of the whole concern, rather than that it should be defiled or permitted to "pass into the hands or control of the wicked or ungodly."

W. C. Dunbar sang: "The Star Spangled Banner."

Brigham then gave his views upon theatrical and similar entertainments, from which it was evident that his notions were not cast in the Puritanic mould. The doctrine of the very pious folks, that all sorts of evils were inseparably mixed up with the theatre and amusements in general, was ignored. People could make evil of the theatre, the church, or the chapel, or any other place, if they chose so to do, but there was no necessity for it, and only abuse of the gifts of God could make evil of any such place. As to music, he did not believe that the fiddle need lead to hell. In fact, eventually, there would be no fiddle in that super-torrid region, for the "righteous" would have all the music safe up in heaven. Music, and every other good thing, were expressly intended for the good folks, while the wicked sinners had no right to any comforts. He wanted the actors to be prayed for, that they might be virtuous and behave themselves, for, if otherwise, they must depart hastily from the building. Liquor was put under special ban. The dramatic corps were amateurs, who had their regular labor to attend to, as well as their theatrical "labors of love."

One thing is certain—Brigham is death on tragedy. Not a single tragic scene is permitted on the Mormon boards. This is irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The knife, or rather the scissors, are used remorselessly upon any unlucky comedy or melodrama which has anything pertaining to stabbing, shooting or death scenes, however produced, before such play is permitted to be put forth. He wishes the people to leave the theatre with pleasant impressions. So he said.

Now came an anthem, "O, God, bless Brigham Young." The particular air will be readily guessed. Heber C. Kimball and John Taylor spoke a few words, the "Marsellaise" occupying the interval between. Then another song.

The orchestra did creditably, but the choir sang wretchedly, the latter seeming to need far more drill than the Union soldiers did at the time of the battle of Bull Run.

Now came what all the people wished and were anxious for—the play—"The Pride of the Market." The scenery was new and fresh, and good for this place. The acting appeared to satisfy the audience, and, under the circumstance, perhaps, should not be criticised with an unfavorable pen.

On Saturday, Wednesday, and again to-night, the "Pride of the Market," "State Secrets," "The Serious Family," and "Our Sarah's Young Man" contribute to please the theatrical public of Salt Lake. The prices of admission are: 75 cents for all seats but those in the second gallery; there, 50 cents. "Cash, storepay, and grain taken." "Reserved seats" for cash.

It seems that we are having more Winter this month than any month during this wintry season. We are having snow nearly every day or night. The roads are in a horrible condition, which makes travel nearly impossible, and is particularly annoying in respect to the mails. The coaches come in by fits, just as they are enabled to drag through the deep mud, and the far deeper slushy snow. The telegraph, too, has been set aside for more than a week, and the "Pony" put into requisition for about forty miles between this city and the Weber. There are some short portions of the year, like the present, when the "Big Mountains," some twenty miles east, and over which the telegraph passes, cannot be crossed by reason of storms, intense cold, and depth of snow. At such times, and indeed most of the Winter, the mail-route is extended southward a few miles, round by Parley's park and cañon. If the wires came that way, they would sometimes, in the Winter, be more readily got at for repairs.

Until there is a railroad built across the continent, perhaps no kind of mail service will be perfectly satisfactory, and even then, in the mountains particularly, Winter detentions will be unavoidable. The past, or present Winter, has been much worse than the average for travel. What with the great and unusual floods in Nevada and California, the general openness of the Winter, and the continuous mud and snow of the present time, the hindrances have not been small, few, nor far between. Considering the country they pass over, the coaches do tolerably well. But, perhaps, next to a railroad, the thing most satisfactory to the California public would be the whole letter mail by "Perry," and the paper and book mail by steamer, *via* the Isthmus. Whether or not such an arrangement is contemplated, or would be justinable, in view of the present and prospective state of the national finances, is for those most directly interested to determine.

The wolves are said to be particularly destructive this season on the prairie ranges of this valley.

Mr. Jennings has just got in a train of dry goods and groceries from California, *via* Los Angelos and San Bernardino.

The returns for the election for State officers, &c., excepting from a few Counties, have been received and made public. Nearly 8,000 votes are recorded in favor of the Brigham Young tickets. The total vote is expected to reach 10,000. Opposition votes, if any, do not appear.

Obituary.

Frank S. Eager, a young and promising engraver, was drowned on the evening of the 25th inst., near West Point, while crossing from the barge *Susquehannah* to the steamer *Baldwin*. Mr. Eager resided at Newburgh, and had taken passage to this City on the barge, and not being able to obtain a state-room or berth on the barge, attempted to cross to the steamer along side for that purpose. The plank upon which he attempted to cross broke in the centre, and he was precipitated into the river and drowned. The small boats of both vessels were immediately manned and launched, but too late to effect a rescue. The deceased was the son of the late Hon. Samuel W. Eager, of Newburgh, and was 26 years of age. He leaves a young wife and child. Mr. Eager was an engraver of great promise. He engraved the whole of the Lord's Prayer some years since, upon two-thirds of the side of a three-cent piece, a piece of work which was regarded by his profession as being the most minute specimen of engraving ever executed. His body has not yet been found, though boats have been contfinually in search since his loss. The Corporation of Newburgh has offered a handsome reward for his recovery.

The Buffalo papers mourn the loss of Capt. Budd as one of their citizens. He was originally a naval officer, and served as master of Capt. Wilkes' flag-ship in his great exploring expedition. He resigned his commission some ten or twelve years ago and removed to Buffalo, where his family now reside, engaging with Nathan Thayer in banking and exchange brokerage. On the breaking out of the rebellion he volunteered his services and was assigned to the command of the *Penguin*. His first exploit was the capture of a valuable prize, which was sent to New-York. At the bombardment of Port Royal he played an important part, and manifested the highest courage and most determined energy. Since that event he has been constantly employed in the operations under Com. Dupont, on the Southern coast. Capt. Budd was a staunch Democrat and a firm supporter of the peace measures which the Republicans rejected in Congress. While they were pending he contributed many able articles in their support to the Buffalo *Courier*.

Miss Sadie B. Curtis, eldest daughter of Gen. S. R. Curtis, died in St. Louis, on Friday last. A few weeks ago, she went to Rolla, to assist in nursing her brother, who was ill at that post. While there she was attacked by typhoid fever, but recovered sufficiently to bear removal to St. Louis. A relapse was brought on, however, by the exposure which she had endured, and her sickness quickly had a fatal termination.

Gen. Herman Gansevoort, son of the late Gen. Peter Gansevoort, the hero and defender of Fort Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, died at his residence in Saratoga County, N. Y., a few days ago, in the 84th year of his age.

Hon. Marcus L. Kenyon, who represented the Third District of Oneida County in the Assembly last Winter, died suddenly, at his residence in Utica, on March 27.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Wendell Phillips—The Constitutional Convention—The Railroad Casualty—Sickness Among Rebel Prisoners—Lake Navigation—Business Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, March 31, 1862.

There has been some little excitement here during the past week, consequent upon the advent of Wendell Phillips among us. He came from Cincinnati, with the odor of the recent riot—much exaggerated, it appears—upon him, and there was, therefore, more than usual curiosity to see and hear the "lion of an honr." The daily papers had discussed the riot *pro* and *con*—one of them, which professes to be purely Democratic, evidently wishing that it might be repeated in Chicago. To this end it did all it dared do toward inflaming the "rowdy element," but to no purpose. Phillips delivered his lecture upon the *Lost Arts*, before the Young Men's Association, on Thursday evening, and on Friday evening that upon the war. Both were listened to by large audiences, and not the least symptom of disturbance appeared. The Police Department was prepared to quell any riotous proceedings, and a knowledge of this fact, perhaps, operated as a persuasive to keep the peace. Phillips, *per se*, is not highly regarded here. We owe too much of our present difficulties to him and those like him, who have been unceasingly bitter in their agitations of exciting questions, to be regarded with much favor. But as representing the "liberty of speech," our people and the city government were prompt to sustain and protect him.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned, but the full results of its labors have not been published. We are still without an authentic copy of the Constitution which is to be submitted to the people. As a specimen of the fairness of the acts of the Convention, I will mention a single example. The State is divided into three Judicial Districts, for the election of Supreme Court Judges. The Northern District has a population of over 800,000, and the two others about 450,000 each. The Legislative and Congressional appointments are made on the same principle. It is probable that the Constitution will not be accepted by the people, as it is not as good as the present one.

The Coroner's inquest upon the soldiers of Col. Barstow's Regiment, killed in the late deplorable accident on the Northwestern Railroad near this city, exculpated all parties from blame in the premises—regarding it as one of those occurrences which could not be guarded against. The breaking of the axle was shown to be the sole cause of the catastrophe. The Grand Jury have found bills of indictment against the engineer and conductor of the Cincinnati express train on the Central Road, which came in collision about two months since with the Hyde Park train, near this city, by which Judge Banon and others were killed. In the United States District Court, an interesting trial is to take place this week, of the case of Cornin, Sutler of the Fox River Regiment, charged with defrauding the Government in the matter of furnishing rations.

The sickness among the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas still continues, with but little abatement. The hospitals are crowded, and several deaths occur daily. The whole number up to date is 131. At Indianapolis the mortality is still greater, in proportion to the numbers. A few days since several commissioned officers were discovered in the camp, in various disguises. Capt. Massa, of the Fiftieth Tennessee; Lieut. Martin, of the Seventh Texas; and Lieut. Ostrander, of Second Kentucky, were among the number. They had succeeded thus far in passing off as orderly sergeants. Ostrander was Buchanan's Collector at Columbus, Ky. They were sent to St. Louis, to Gen. Halleck's order. A Committee of Chicago citizens has expended $408 in cash, in relieving the sick at the camp, beside various articles of clothing, &c., &c., contributed for the same purpose. One prisoner, Robert Moynihan, of the Tenth Tennessee, was released from Camp Douglas, by order of Gen. Halleck, on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds signed by himself and two brothers doing business in this City. His enlargement, however, does not extend beyond the limits of Cook and six neighboring counties. The release was granted prior to the issuing of the late order from the War Department on the subject of prisoners of war.

Navigation on our canal has commenced, and boats begin to arrive, heavily laden with flour, grain, pork, &c. The receipts from this source will be heavy for the next month. Our citizens are still taking active measures to secure the appropriation for the enlargement of the canal as a national work.

Lake navigation is still blockaded at Mackinaw. Otherwise it may be considered open, both here and below.

The receipts of flour for the past week have been 15,213 bbls.; wheat, 48,350 bushels: corn, 45,280 bushels. There were received about 9,000 live and dressed hogs, and 1,000 beef cattle.

Indictments for murder were found in the Superior Court, on Friday, against John Garrity and William Gibbons, who killed the sailor Lloyd, a short time ago. They are both in custody.

Advices from all sections of the West continue favorable as regards the wheat crop now on the ground. Unless some untoward event takes place, the yield for 1862 will be a large one.

Sugar refineries are to be erected in various parts of this State, to be in readiness for the large crop of sorghum to be grown this season. Experiments have been carried forward to complete success in granulation, and it is shown that sugar of a good quality can be manufactured from the sorghum syrup to great advantage. From present indications, the West will be prepared to export saccharines quite largely the coming Fall.

Business is opening slowly. Rents have advanced materially over last year, and all eligible dwellings are quickly taken up. The signs of prosperity are around us, and we are looking forward to a prosperous season.

Monetary matters working easy. Currency plenty. Exchange still low—merely nominal. Provisions firmer, with an advancing tendency. Weather fitful and Spring-like.

Dr. Lieber on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

In reply to a note from a gentleman of Baltimore, asking how a certain passage on the writ of *habeas corpus*, in his *Civil Liberty*, can be reconciled with statements lately published in a report of one of his lectures on "The Law and Usage of War on Land," Dr. Lieber, of this City, has written the following note:

New-York, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

Dear Sir: On my return from the West, whither I had gone to see a son who has lost his left arm in the capture of Fort Donelson, I found your favor of the 26th of February. You say you have studied at Yale my *Civil Liberty*, and I consider myself obliged to answer the question you put, but I can do so only as to the *fact* whether I adhere to what I have said on the *habeas corpus* principle.

That passage, and the one in which I speak, merely incidentally, of the three-fifths rule of representation, as indicative of a *property qualification*, have long been marked in my interleaved copy as requiring modification in the next edition.

As to the *habeas corpus* principle, I wholly and entirely adhere to all I have said of its radical importance, and of the glory of England having first elaborated it, but I do not adhere to the words "and that this cannot be done by the President alone, but by Congress only, need hardly be mentioned." The words in quotation marks express an idea, not the result of my own original investigation and study, (as, I hope, the reader of my "Civil Liberty" will acknowledge that most of my remarks on the work are,) but one which my mind adopted, almost unconsciously, from analogy, just as my honored friend, Mr. Justice Story, and so many others, seem to have done.

Long before the present civil war broke out my studies had led me to perceive that *analogy* fails in this case. British Parliament is, as it is called, "omnipotent;" the King of England forms part of the Parliament; no super-parliamentary restriction exists in England; and all laws, however fundamental may be infringed in England, if Parliament passes an "*ex-post facto*" act of indemnity.

To say the very least, Mr. Horace Binney has shown in his admirable pamphlet that there is, at any rate, very great doubt as to who has the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion and invasion.

The more unalterably the Constitution proclaims that the privilege shall never be suspended *except* in mentioned cases, the more necessary it becomes that some one have the power to suspend, and promptly, too, the privilege in these exceptional cases. No candid and comprehensive, upright and patriotic statesman will deny that in cases of utmost danger the privilege must be suspended. Nations in utmost need are never bound by legal formulas, and if the fundamental law of a nation omits to provide for these exceptional cases, the power will be arrogated, as people arrogate power in cases of shipwreck.

Is there no danger in all this? There is great, very great danger. But the *argumentum ad periculum* alone does not settle difficult questions. To give the power of suspension to Congress alone does not lessen the danger; indeed it lessens virtual responsibility. Madison, in the *Debates on the Constitution*, speaks of "the legislative vortex." There is "danger," too, in a civil war, and giving always the benefit to rebellion. As to Chief-Justice Taney's opinion in Merryman's case, I wholly dissent from it. There, military occupation, after an attack upon our troops, came into play. I am glad the paper is at an end, for a man cannot touch upon these topics without feeling induced to write an essay. Very possibly the passage in the Constitution alluded to is one of those which

weighed in all its bearings, was not clearly weighed in all its bearings, and the framers [illegible] They could do no more than [illegible]—very wise men—can do. Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

Our Relations with Chili.

RECEPTION OF HON. THOMAS H. NELSON, THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER, AT SANTIAGO.

From the Valparaiso Mercurio, Feb. 10.

On Thursday, the 30th of January last, His Excellency, Thomas H. Nelson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Chili, accompanied by Hon. Charles S. Rand, Secretary of Legation, was escorted by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Manuel Alcalde, to the saloon of His Excellency, the President, in the Palace, for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency an autograph letter from the President of the United States, acknowledging the receipt of one from His Excellency announcing his elevation to the Presidency of Chili, and congratulating him upon so auspicious an event.

The Envoy was received most courteously by the President, who was attended by his Cabinet, and saluting His Excellency, addressed him as follows:

Mr. President: I have been deputed to deliver to your Excellency an autograph letter from the President of the United States, acknowledging the receipt of that of your Excellency, apprising him of your elevation to the Supreme Magistracy of this Republic—an event upon which I am directed to offer you, in person, his cordial greetings and sincere congratulations, and to assure your Excellency that the Government and people of the United States most heartily reciprocate the kindly sentiments which inspire your Excellency and the Government of Chili.

It is also made my agreeable duty to acknowledge the liberal and just disposition of the Government of Chili, in promptly recognizing, and making reparation for accidental wrongs, affecting the interests of citizens of the United States, and to express the high sense of the Government I have the honor to represent, of the praiseworthy efforts of the Government of Chili, to remove every cause of complaint. The Government of the United States desires and intends to present no claim for redress, which does not irresistibly commend itself to its clearest perceptions of right and justice.

The mutual good will and harmony which has existed between the two Republics, ever since Chili took her position among the free and independent nations of the world, will, I trust, be perpetual, and continue to confer benefits and blessings alike upon each.

The people of the United States first inaugurated the era of revolutions, which resulted in the emancipation of South America from foreign domination and in the general establishment of Republican institutions upon this continent. The Government of the United States was the first to recognize the independence of the Spanish America Republics, and to urge upon the Governments Europe of a similar recognition. It is therefore not surprising, that sister Republics on this hemisphere, and all constitutional Governments throughout Christendom, should deeply deplore the existence of a causeless insurrection in a portion of the United States, the object of which is the destruction of that Union and those institutions which paved the way for civil liberty throughout the world, and so greatly elevated and improved the condition of mankind.

Notwithstanding the formidable character of that rebellion and occasional reverses in the field, the integrity of the Union and the stability of the Government will not and cannot be impaired.

The friends of free institutions, who have watched the struggle from its inception, now rejoice in the belief that the days of the rebellion are numbered, that the United States of America will soon resume its peaceful career in the race of progress and civilization, and that the result of the contest will everywhere strengthen and confirm popular Government and Republican institutions.

Such a consummation, Mr. President, I feel assured, will be hailed with joy and gladness by every Constitutional Government, and especially by the Governments and people of Chili.

His Excellency the President replied:

Mr. Minister: With very great pleasure I shall read the autograph letter of the President of the United States, wherein he acknowledges the receipt of that which I had the honor to transmit him, informing him of my elevation to the Presidency of this Republic, and manifesting at the same time my firm intention to maintain the friendly relations which happily have existed and still exist between the two nations.

I am cordially grateful for the congratulation which, for this event, you have come in person to make to me, at the request and in the name of your Honorable Chief Magistrate.

You say, Mr. Minister, that your Government will present no claim which does not irresistibly commend itself to its clearest perceptions of right and justice. I also can assure you, for my part, that I will hasten to satisfy the petitions and demands of your fellow-citizens, as well as those of every foreigner, resident in the Republic, whenever they are presented, based upon foundations so solid.

The Chilian and the entire enlightened world have heard with pain, of the breaking out of civil war in the American Union, where law and progress have so well known how to fraternize. But, however formidable may be the present aspect of the contest, it is confidently to be hoped, that her public men, inspired by a noble patriotism, and aided by the good sense of the American people, may find some solution to the questions which divide them, and which, accepted by all the States, may succeed in restoring peace and harmony to that interesting Republic.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRESIDENT OF CHILI.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, to his Excellency José J. Perez, President of the Republic of Chili:

Great and Good Friend: I have received the autograph letter of your Excellency, dated the 24th of September last, apprizing me of your elevation to the Supreme Magistracy of the Republic by the vote of the Chilian nation, and assuring me of your Excellency's best disposition to increase and strengthen the friendly and fraternal relations so happily subsisting between our respective countries.

I offer my sincere congratulations to your Excellency upon the event which you have communicated to me, and I am happy to believe that the sentiments which inspire your Excellency, and which the Government and people of the United States cordially reciprocate, cannot fail to be productive of the largest benefits to your own nation, while they will promote the best understanding and harmony with others.

Accept my best wishes for your Excellency's personal happiness, with the assurances of my profound interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Chilian nation.

May God have you always in His safe and holy keeping.

Written at the City of Washington the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1861.

Your good friend, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Colonization of Blacks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The colonization of American negroes, now amounting to one-fourth more than our entire population in 1776, is proposed by some statesmen. Several insuperable objections occur: First—The labor of the one million or so of these negroes—its working force—is essential to the Southern and Southwestern planters, and without them, for several years, there would be a ruinous reduction in the American product of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, affecting, injuriously, our whole country, and the South most of all. Second—It is inhuman to drive forth the poor negro from his native home and abode, and break up his local and social attachments. Third—The expense of removing and settling four millions of people in a new home, would be from five to eight hundred millions of dollars. Fourth—If these poor negroes are to be driven forth by legal inflictions, or forcibly expelled, the curse of God and the execrations of all Christian nations would fall deservedly upon us. This colonization scheme is wholly impracticable. Gradual emancipation—changing within twenty-one years our slaves into free laborers by a slow and sure process, leaving them, in the meantime, in compulsory apprenticeship, in the place of Slavery and its wrongs and disqualifications. WILBERFORCE.

Mr. Buckle's Views on the United States

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

Cairo, Egypt, Monday, Feb. 18, 1862.

If the charms of the Egyptian climate were more generally understood in the United States, I am persuaded that more Americans would pass the Winter here; especially as there are here good hotels, well kept at reasonable prices; and everything needed by the Frank, whether in health or in sickness, can be purchased in the bazaar. As it is, however, the Americans are said generally to constitute three-quarters of the pleasure travel here. This year the number has been about twenty-five—greatly diminished from the average by reason of the struggle for the Union at home. Among those who have lately passed through this place on their way up the Nile have been Messrs. Wm. Van Rennsalaer, Watts Sherman, Frederick Bronson and Egerton Winthrop, of New-York; Mr. Chas. Hale, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Bosworth, of Portland; Dr. Brownell, of Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Loxeacre, of Philadelphia, &c.

Mr. Buckle, the distinguished author of the *History of Civilization*, has lately returned from an expedition of several weeks up the Nile, in search of rest and health, and is now here making arrangements for a tour to Syria. He proposes to visit America, and would have gone thither this Summer but for the war. His next volume will treat of the United States. Last week, Mr. Thayer, our excellent Consul-General here, entertained Mr. Buckle at dinner. The company included two ladies well known in the literary and social circles of England, besides several English and American gentlemen who happened to be at Cairo. Mr. Buckle, as I hear, expressed a strong feeling of gratification at the peaceful solution of the *Trent* complication, and said that a war between the two kindred nations of England and the United States would be a calamity to mankind; he had, however, anticipated from the beginning no other than a pacific settlement. In his conversation as in his writings, he shows himself favorably disposed to our institutions, and well prepared to judge dispassionately of their

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar for his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly are sent to Congress at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on Application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Gen. BANKS' Department we learn that detached parties of the rebels were still in the vicinity of Edenburgh. On Friday they unmasked a battery upon our right wing near the town; but they were shelled out in short order. Our advance batteries command all the elevations beyond Stony Creek, and are unassailable by the enemy. The position was selected by Gen. BANKS after a hot fire of the enemy. There is a rumor that part of the rebel JACKSON'S force have refused to serve him longer, and have intrenched themselves in Page and Rockingham Counties, and defied him.

A dispatch from Gen. WOOL to the Secretary of War, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that all had been heard in the direction of Yorktown. The General further states that all is going on smoothly, and that he does not believe the rebels on the Potomac will find many troops to contend with. He has learned that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* was yesterday on the dry-dock at Norfolk, loaded with coal, and that she was to go out of the dock to-day with two more large vessels in board, one of them of heavy calibre.

There is nothing later from Island No. 10 this morning. Advices from Gen. POPE'S position at Madrid, confirms the report that the rebels have erected batteries along the opposite shore to prevent his crossing.

The steamship *Supply* arrived at this port yesterday, from Warsaw Sound, below Savannah, on the 30th ult. Everything at that time was in readiness for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, and on the 29th heavy cannonading was heard in that direction. It was reported that the residents of Savannah had advanced their offer for the release of the beleaguered garrison to $100,000.

The schooner *L. S. Davis*, BISHOP, from Port Royal on the 30th inst., reports the frigate *Wabash* as having arrived on the same day from Fernandina. Heavy firing was heard at Port Royal on the 30th, in the direction of Savannah.

An indistinct idea of the important movements now being made may be gathered from the following paragraph, which we find in the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

"While acknowledging the military necessity of restraining my pen from a description of scenes and events transpiring within a radius of some ten miles around Fortress Monroe, it may not be out of order to state that preparations for crushing the rebellion are on a scale of magnificence that the military annals of the world can find no parallel for. The material and spirit of the Union army are such that nothing but victory may be anticipated. Important intelligence from this division of the army may therefore be momentarily expected, and that rebeldom will receive rapid and vigorous blows no one here for a moment doubts."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 18th ult., which we have received with other Southern papers, argues that the *Merrimac* should be sent out to follow up its first blow, break the blockade and sink the whole Yankee navy. The little *Monitor* is evidently deemed a troublesome customer. The *Dispatch* says: "The *Monitor* must be disposed of in some way or other. If our fertility of contrivance and resources is equal to that of the Yankees, there is no impossibility in accomplishing that object." The *Dispatch* is furious over "the disasters of Hatteras, Fort Henry, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, Fernandina and Newbern," and says "they present a catalogue of blunders and defaults that would under experienced military governments be fatal to all by whom they were committed." The *Dispatch* speaks of a telegraph dispatch received at Richmond representing that "*two* thousand Confederates were about to bag *three* thousand Federals," and thinks "such an achievement would compensate for the abandonment of the fortifications below the town;" adding sadly, however, "But the telegrapher has not yet finished the job. Can't a hurry up?" Superintendent WM. N. BRAGG advertises for "10,000 sills, delivered on the line of the road between Richmond and Aquia Creek," and "wanted immediately." The Savannah correspondent of the *Dispatch* (March 14) complains that the military draft has crippled manufacturing establishments to such an extent that they "cannot carry on the almost essential business of the Government." This correspondent says that the defences of Savannah extend from the Savannah River north of the city to the Louisville road, thus finishing the circuit of earthworks extending from river to river.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Savannah, Tenn., April 1, states that the rebel advanced camps at Corinth, where BEAUREGARD is in command, are within six miles of our advance from Pittsburgh Landing, and that there is but five miles between the pickets of the respective forces at Purdy, where the rebels have four or five regiments, and at Crump's Landing. The rebels claim a force of one hundred thousand, all told. On Sunday last, one division of Gen. BUELL'S army was within a day's march of Savanna. Reports were in circulation, that immediately upon Gen. HALLECK'S assuming command in person, four or five *corps d'armés* would be organized, with GRANT, SMITH, WALLACE, BUELL and MCCLERNAND, as commanders. There was now and then a little skirmishing with the rebel batteries at Eastport, Miss. A telegraph to Nashville was in course of construction. A gentleman who reached New-Albany, Ind., on Tuesday last, also makes some highly interesting statements regarding the position of affairs up the Tennessee. He states that on the evening of March 29, the advance of Gen. BUELL'S army arrived on the Tennessee, opposite Savanna, and commenced crossing the river on Sunday morning, thus forming a junction with GRANT. Gen. GRANT, in the early part of last week, sent a force to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which they accomplished, tearing up ten miles of the track, and thus breaking the connections between the rebel lines. But before Saturday morning the rebels had repaired the track and restored connection between their lines, and were constantly receiving reinforcements of men and munitions *via* this road at Corinth. The enemy are said by scouts to be strongly fortified at Corinth, and among the hills for sixteen or eighteen miles toward the National camps at Pittsburgh Landing. Their available force is believed to be from 75,000 to 80,000 men. The united forces of Gens. BUELL and GRANT are sufficient to meet and conquer this large army of rebels, and the National supply of artillery is superior both in calibre and the number of pieces to that of the enemy. A battle is imminent, and the best-informed say that it cannot be delayed longer than Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and that it might occur at any moment after the National troops had commenced their movement toward Corinth, which was to have been begun on Monday last.

A gentleman who arrived at Cairo on April 3, from the Cumberland, represents the secession element as rampant in that region. Since the withdrawal of the National troops, increased surveillance and violence has been exhibited on every hand, and the rebels are inaugurating a system of guerilla warfare exceedingly annoying to the few remaining troops. Union men are again subjected to persecution, and have been compelled to take to the forests and swamps to avoid it. The Confederates are jubilant, and threaten to raise forces to attack our troops in the rear. They think they are able to retake Paducah, and even talk of visiting Cairo, while Gen. GRANT is paying his respects to Corinth.

The Bremen bark *Washington*, Capt. WENCHE, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on the 27th ult., in latitude 38° 53′, longitude 36° 3′, she saw a side-wheel steamship, painted black, showing the American ensign at her peak. On her foremast she had a red flag, with another red one below, and a red pendant beneath; she appeared to be one of the Charleston or Savannah line of steamers. Capt. WENCHE thought it might be the *Nashville* privateer. She was spoken but did not reply.

The Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* gives currency to a rumor that Dr. FINLAY, late Surgeon-General of the Army, has been sent to Fort Warren.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, very little business of importance was done. A memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the Usury laws, was presented. The bill to incorporate the State Convention of Universalists was passed. The bill to appropriate money to pay the National Government the State's quota of the General Tax, was ordered to a third reading. The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

In the Assembly a large amount of routine business was gone through with. The bill to suppress Concert saloons was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. Among the bills reported favorably, was the one to authorize the payment of interest on protested Canal drafts, and the one to authorize the building of wharves, basin, &c., in front of the Twelfth Ward in Brooklyn. A bill to authorize incorporated companies, formed to navigate lakes and rivers, to charter any vessel for the use of the United States, and a bill to provide military education in the higher institutions of learning in the State, were reported from the Military Committee and made the special order for Monday. A report in favor of the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, so as to allow the passage of gunboats, and recommending that the attention of Congress be called to the subject, was made from the Canal Committee, and made a special order for Tuesday. The bill to allow aliens to hold real estate was killed. The Supply bill was then debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated March 12, states that a British steamer of 1,500 tons was in port, loaded with a valuable cargo, estimated at $1,000,000, part of which was brought from England. She was ready to leave for the South, intending to run the blockade.

Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads, some 1,500 different schemes for sinking, or otherwise disposing of the *Merrimac*, have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

Hon. Judge HUTTON, Judge of Franklin County from 1851 to 1856, died at Malone, on April 1. He was about fifty years of age.

The fire in the locomotive house of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in Detroit, Mich., was not so serious as was at first reported. Fourteen engines were in the building at the time, but five of them were got out uninjured. The remaining nine were injured to the extent of $10,000 or $12,000. The damage to the building will amount to $15,000. This is entirely covered by insurance, and it is supposed that that to the locomotives is also.

Col. EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, a Missouri rebel, whose brother is Governor of Kentucky, and who was convicted of violation of his parole and sentenced to be shot, has been respited by the President.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, the Hackley contract injunction, or the return to the order therein, was postponed until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., on account of Mr. HACKLEY'S present illness.

Business was impeded by the rain storm on Saturday. Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers. Cotton was in demand. Sugars were active and buoyant. Provisions were less freely purchased, at essentially unchanged rates. Coffee, Hay, Fish, Molasses, Tallow, Wool and Whisky were in moderate request. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were rather more sought after, and were dearer. The freight engagements were limited, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

THE PRIZE STEAMER LABUAN.—It is pleasant to read of captures of vessels which the cupidity of their owners has sent to run the blockade, and a profitable thing for our tars to make such captures; but justice requires that we should hold the even balance between the rights that belong to belligerents and those which may be claimed by neutrals. It is scarcely possible for seizures not to be made sometimes that turn out to have been unwarranted; but our Government has always hastened to make due reparation in such cases. There is every appearance that the capture of the British screw steamship *Labuan*, by the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* is of this character. From the official documents relative to the case, which we publish elsewhere, it would really appear that the commander of the American cruiser allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion. At the time of the capture of the *Labuan* she was lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande, loading cotton from Matamoras, having been chartered by a Manchester house to trade regularly between Havana and that port. As the ship was in neutral waters, loading from a neutral port with a cargo (itself not contraband of war) the property of neutral owners, the case would seem to be sufficiently clear. If these points are fully established, as they seem to be, the seizure is of course unjustifiable, and the Secretary of State, before whom Lord LYONS has laid the matter, will set it right with the same promptitude that has characterized his treatment of analogous cases.

Rebel Desperation—The Deposition of King Cotton.

A people must be hard pressed when they are forced to destroy the gods to whom they looked for protection and support. Cotton was King and Saviour—both. Under its shield any crime might be committed with impunity. The world could not go on without it. It could be had nowhere but in the Southern States. Hence lawless passions became the rule there, as lawless passions always will, when no restraints or penalties are imposed upon that indulgence. A Government was to be overthrown; the North reduced to vassalage, and the "institution" envelope in its slimy folds the whole of our wide-spread Continent.

Such was the swelling prologue with which the Slave States began their work of destruction. But no nation fell down to worship the idol set up. The North began to move slowly, but surely, and to display a colossal strength and unity never believed possible. European nations looked coldly on in the distance, showing no signs of interference. The rebels began to turn despairing eyes in every direction. Their great household god, instead of being powerful to save, soon became a feeble and helpless creature to protect. Above all things, it must not be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy, to be made a jest and laughing-stock, and turned to base uses. Wherever the rebels moved, consequently, must this god be carried off with other household penates, or set on fire and consumed on the spot!

What a terrible reverse in one short year. Strange as it may seem, the whole truth appears to have flashed across the minds of the Southern braggadocios, who are usually proof against any conviction unfavorable to themselves. In the rebel Congress, Cotton has been formally and regularly dethroned. But how to treat the impotent monarch is a puzzling question. "Burn him," cries one party, "and destroy his seed." "But," replies the other, "this is just what England wants." Thanks to the Confederate Commissioners for returning to tell this truth. England has certainly determined to be no longer dependent upon slave labor for the staple. For years has she been shuddering with apprehension at the prospect of precisely the catastrophe that has happened. She well knows upon what an unstable basis the industries of a society organized like that at the South, rests. She is at last forced to look elsewhere for the raw material, and she is now resolved to consult her moral sense and interest in the same act. This the Southern leaders now fully appreciate. "If," say they, "we destroy the last crop, we give a great impulse to the production in other countries. If we refuse to plant, or destroy the next crop, we render what commences as an experiment, a success." This view of the case, singularly enough, has just been carried in the rebel Congress. This body has, by a formal vote, refused to recommend the destruction of the crop, or that its culture be discontinued, although a strong party of destructives, of the class of TOOMBS and his kin, are still the earnest advocates of the universal application of the torch, and complete abstinence from culture. In the meantime, the only action that is taken in the matter is the deportation of the staple from all the routes of our armies and fleets, and its concealment in all possible out-of-the-way and unapproachable places.

We need not enlarge upon the mortification that must result from such a come-down, which must render the haughty and imperious planter a by-word and mockery, even among his own slaves, and provoke the contempt and derision of the world. The rebels took a short course in which to make away with a whole generation of arrogance, ignorance and conceit. Where can the Masons, the Slidells, the Toombses and the Davises go to escape our jeers and the scorn of mankind. Europe is not large enough for them. There is no corner in it in which these pests of mankind can hide themselves. While the Union continued, they rioted in the civilization of the North, which provided for them its choicest delicacies. All this was rudely thrown aside, and is forever lost. But this is not all, nor the worst of the story. The chief anxiety of the rebels is now, to prevent falling into our hands the very article which, in peace as in war, is their almost sole means of support. Whatever be the result, whether we seize it or whether it is destroyed, they are equally ruined. The contest turns upon the question of our getting it, not upon its loss to them. How impotent must a people so situated really be! Suppose at the North our great care was the safe-keeping of our crops, which were threatened every instant with destruction. Should we not regard our cause as utterly ruined? What if all our labor was monopolized simply in defense against a foe numbering twice our own population, and with every industry in full activity and prosperity? Could we long sustain a contest that was daily sapping our strength, without touching that of the enemy? Suppose, too, that we were driven to such straits that a holocaust of all we possessed was our only means of escape against overwhelming odds? Yet such is the position of the rebels. Surely that case must be desperate which can only be maintained by the destruction of the very means that was to be its support and chief defense.

ORGANIZATION OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.—The Arizona Territorial bill has been laid over, in the House, until the Tax bill shall be disposed of. In the Senate, the bill is before the Committee on Territories, and will probably be reported back with the Wilmot Proviso—which, by the way, is regarded of little consequence, as all parties now pretty well understand that legislation, one way or the other, can have no effect on the peculiar institution in that section of country.

But there is an importance attached to the organization of a Territorial Government for Arizona which Senators and Representatives do not appear to appreciate. BAYLOR, the rebel commander, is now at Tubac, with nine hundred men, holding possession of that quarter, and, from preparations now afoot, it is evident that the Confederates intend to make a stand there, and push their incursions into Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, &c., with the view of securing that part of Mexico, and hold it, perhaps, as their last refuge. In this they will have very material assistance from Southern California. The disaffected element in California is even now steadily flowing into Arizona, Sonora and Sinaloa. Hundreds pass down by land and by the Pacific steamers every month. Before we are aware of it, therefore, we may not only have something in that quarter which will very seriously complicate us with Mexico, but we may have a powerful element of opposition to our free transit across the continent to California and the Northern Pacific Coast of Mexico.

We learn from trustworthy authority that the rebels in Arizona are already tampering with the Mexicans, and more especially with the wild Indians of Arizona and New-Mexico, putting arms into their hands, and otherwise fitting them out to commit depredations on Union emigrants and settlers. It would appear that the Territorial Government of Arizona, sustained by a military force, should be at once organized.

The Port Royal Missionaries.

It would be the height of folly to expect anything like Christianity from the New-York *Herald*. Whatever enterprise is moral or philanthropic or religious, of course, knows that its first baptism before the world must be a shower of mud from this low print. Any movement originating from the conscience of the public, which should meet with the approval of that journal, would have reason at once to doubt its own honesty or morality. This, of course, is perfectly understood in the community. Yet there are situations in public affairs in which we expect and claim decency of behavior, even from ruffians and blackguards. There are times in which even men who have no spark of generous feeling themselves, do that "homage to virtue," as to act as if they possessed it.

We conceive that, in regard to one enterprise now on foot, the public sense of decency claims this hypocritical respect even from the New-York *Herald*. As is well known, under the chances of war, a multitude of very poor and unfortunate people have fled from our enemies, and have taken refuge in our lines. These people, in one particular district, number some ten thousand. While the rich and the powerful, who have always had control over them, have insulted the National banner, and been basely traitorous to their country, these poor creatures—their slaves—have been continually loyal. At the risk of their lives, they have furnished valuable information to our officers; they have brought food and forage; they have been obedient and docile—ready to do anything required for the flag which protected them. They have been eager to serve us, whether as laborers or as soldiers. Above all, they have *intrusted themselves to the nation's honor*. If anything could possibly call out a humane or generous emotion, it would be the aspect of this throng of wretched, homeless men and women and children, who had confided themselves with such a touching faith to the protection of the Republic. To insult their misfortunes, to add another load to their heavy burden of troubles, to advise the neglect or the betrayal of them, was something which would not have occurred to the breasts of savages, but was reserved for a member of the New-York Press.

To provide for these people, to care for and protect them, was not merely a duty of Christianity or of humanity, but of common prudence. We confess we cannot easily understand the feelings—and we would be sorry, for the sake of human nature, if they were common—which could dictate the tone of contempt employed by certain writers, even in respectable journals, in treating of the governmental and private measures for the improvement of the negroes in Port Royal and the neighborhood. In all ages, wherever Christianity has been professed, it has been its chief glory that it cared most for the lowest and most despised of men. Because those miserable men and women in South Carolina had been chattel-slaves, because they were ignorant and of a degraded race, because they were ugly and disagreeable, because they were outcast and often houseless, that *therefore* Christian men and women should all the more desire to elevate them and labor for them, instead of exciting contempt ought to inspire admiration. That it does not, that men of intelligence and respectability have written of the benevolent missions to Port Royal with such a shallow sneer, shows how low the very conception of Christianity has sunk with some of our people.

Beside, the Government would be acting in the most suicidal and disgraceful manner, if it neglected these colonies of refugees. The whole world would hold it accountable. All men would say that, having first destroyed one government (even if it was a despotism) over those unfortunate creatures, we had wickedly substituted a worse condition—that of no-government. They would say that we were bound, by all moral obligations, to take the place of the masters. We had no right to leave a chaos, even where we found a tyranny. All pauperism and idleness were to be sternly checked; production, for the sake of the world and for the sake of the country, was to go on; laws were to be executed; these weak and barbarous people were to be sheltered from the oppression or the overreachings even of their allies—In a word, society was to be established by the National Government on the wasted islands of the Carolina and Georgia coast. With these obligations and sound objects in view, the Government appointed an officer of experience and character to oversee the negroes and their former plantations; to provide that as much cotton as is possible should be raised on the abandoned estates, and to promote, in general, their welfare, so that they might not become burdens, but rather advantages, to the community. Surely, a more humane or a wiser movement never followed in the track of an invading army.

In addition, considering wisely that the degraded and ignorant condition of these unfortunate persons could be most of all improved by private philanthropy, they offered an opening for individuals who desired to come on and labor under the General Superintendent. This matter was at once taken up by the religious mind of the North, and organized with the practical skill of our people. Associations were formed from our most respectable clergymen and educated citizens, to examine candidates for this arduous and disagreeable duty, to pay their small stipends, and send them on as they were called for by the Superintendent—they receiving from Government only their rations. Numbers of most refined and intelligent men and women at once presented themselves for this new mission. Proper persons were speedily selected—many leaving places of ease and comfort for this philanthropic and religious object. We do not know, and could not say, that in all cases the best individuals were chosen for the work, but we can be sure, from the character and position of these missionaries, that they went forth from the highest of human motives. To stigmatise them as "Abolition agents," is merely an old trick of the *Herald's*. Its great and sincere objection to these worthy men and women is, that they are agents of humanity and Christianity, and that objection we are unable to remove.

Our Iron-Plated Champions.

Congress never made a more sensible or a more judicious appropriation than that it has just passed, devoting twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended in procuring plans and information regarding iron-clad ships and floating batteries. The country is full of inventive genius—of constructive brains fit to "build the lofty rhyme" in iron bars and plated steel. This appropriation—which only fails in being four times too little—will set this inventive genius to work, and enable constructors and mechanics to bring forward their experiments and suggestions. We have no doubt the result will be to call out a multitude of plans, designs, models, experiments, suggestions and information, in which, along with a good deal of crudity, (as is inevitable,) there will be much that will prove to be of positive practical value, adding largely to our stock of information on the still obscure problems of iron ship-building.

We have already, on several occasions, while dwelling on the importance of obtaining, at the shortest possible notice, iron-clad boats and batteries enough for our present needs, warned the Navy Department against hasty expenditures of money in models that are as yet insufficiently tried, or which may presently be greatly improved. The world is yet on the threshold of the science of iron-clad war vessels. It has been often repeated that the conflict between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* in Hampton Roads, a month ago, has taught us all we *practically* know on the subject. But while that experiment taught us much, it is very far from having either exhausted the subject, or given a full presentation of either the weak or the strong points of the vessels engaged. For some considerations on this subject, we refer to a communication, to be found elsewhere, from our Washington correspondent, who, while strongly emphasizing the vulnerable points of the *Monitor*, fails to appreciate the vulnerable points of the *Merrimac*, and seems also to have been unaware of the ample preparations made to meet the rebel vessel. He is undoubtedly correct, however, in urging caution in regard to further constructions.

Indeed, we have no doubt that the designer of the *Monitor* would himself be the last man to claim perfection for his craft, or wish that *Monitors* alone should be built. Capt. ERICSSON has, we dare say, improved the lesson in Hampton Roads, and drawn his own deductions from that wonderful experiment. He has a quick, fertile and many-sided faculty—is a born geometer in iron—and will embody his reflections and inductions in new designs and modifications of the old. The appropriation of Congress, also, will call forth the suggestions and experiments of other engineers, mechanics and inventors; and if it could be increased by another half-million from the Fifteen Million bill passed by the Senate, it would be one of the best investments Congress could possibly make.

REBEL CREDIT ABROAD.—The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, the special organ of the classes denoted by its title, pronounces the United States hopelessly bankrupt, while it sees no reason to doubt that the Confederate States have full credit everywhere, and resources inexhaustible. This West India Docks paradox is easily tested. In New-York, where there is no doubt about the ability of the Government to quell the rebellion very shortly, National five per cent. stocks sell at 86. In London the same stocks are quoted at 77½. Has the *Shipping Gazette* an idea that Confederate bonds will sell in London within ten per cent. of the value they possess in voluntary transactions at New-Orleans? And has it not found out that gold in the Southern States is at a premium of forty-five per cent?

MR. LINCOLN'S PLAN IN ENGLAND.—One reason why the English are at a loss to comprehend the importance of Mr. LINCOLN'S emancipation project, is that they have not attended to the history of the American Government during the last forty years. Here, we know the value of any declaration from the National Executive which discloses a belief that the sole purpose and aim of our political system are not the protection of Slavery. In England, where opinions on cis-Atlantic matters are generally formed without examination into the basis of fact, Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition falls so far short of that wholesale emancipation they demand of us, that they agree to regard it with disdain. Time, and not much of it either, will soon teach John Bull better.

AN EDITORIAL CHANGE.—It seems to be generally understood, and we believe it is true, that CHARLES A. DANA, Esq., who has been for the last fifteen years Managing Editor of the *Tribune*, has withdrawn from that position, and dissolved his connection with that journal. The reasons of this step are not known to us, nor are they proper subjects of public comment. We presume, however, that Mr. DANA intends to withdraw from journalism altogether, and devote himself to the more congenial pursuits of literature. He is one of the ablest and most accomplished gentlemen connected with the newspaper Press. The ranks of the profession are not sufficiently crowded with such members to render his departure from it a matter of indifference. The *Albion* makes the following just and merited notice of this incident:

"The daily Press of this city has sustained—for a time at least—a serious loss, in the discontinuance of Mr. CHARLES A. DANA'S editorial connection with the *Tribune*. Differing as we almost invariably have done with the policy and the tenets of that paper, and having been drawn at intervals into controversy with it, we should nevertheless omit both a pleasure and a duty, if we failed to put on record our grateful sense of many professional courtesies experienced at Mr. DANA'S hands. Remembering also, that, during the palmy days of the New-York Press Club, no member of that association was more personally popular than this our genial and scholarly friend, we do but unite, we are sure, with all our brethren in hoping that he will not long absent himself from the ranks. Should he, however, hold aloof from a difficult and thankless office, his taste and abilities are certain to bring him most honorably before the public, in some other department of letters. Such as he cannot hide their light under a bushel."

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Metropolitan Health Bill Reported Complete—Lively Debate Upon the Bill for the Completion of the Chenango Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4, 1862.

The House held its usual Thursday afternoon session, for the consideration of claim bills, yesterday afternoon, at which quite a number of claims were passed upon. Several bills, however, were reported from various Committees. Among them were the bills for the incorporation of the Masonic Library, by Mr. MOLEOD; for the incorporation of an Industrial Home for Cast-off Women, by Mr. PRINDLE; a minority adverse report, by Mr. STETSON, against the Poultney Estate bill; and the Metropolitan Health bill, reported complete by Mr. HAVENS, of the select Committee to whom it was referred. So far as I can learn, no cardinal principle of the bill has been changed. Some details, suggested by the debate several days since, have been perfected, and the bill, as now reported, will, it is believed, give satisfaction to all except those who are determined not to be satisfied, except with the present order of things. It will soon be reached upon its third reading, and no doubt passed by a large vote. The House held no evening session. The Senate held only a very short session of an hour and a half. The bill in regard to the school library fund, proposing to allow a district a choice between using it for books and for the payment of the teacher, was rejected by striking out the enacting clause. The bill appropriating the unexpended balances of moneys appropriated by the Legislature of 1860 for the completion of the enlargement of the State Canals, and which would, without this bill, revert to the State Treasury, was passed to a third reading; also the bill declaring the construction account for the completion of the Canal enlargements closed on the 1st of September next, and reducing the number of engineers on each division from four to two. The clause relative to contracts was, however, stricken out. Progress was reported upon the bill in regard to compensation to passengers for injuries upon railroads, and to the establishment of surgical stations and hospital accommodations along the lines of railroads, and the Senate adjourned.

Various bills were sent down from the Senate amended, and the amendments were concurred in. On motion of Mr. HULBURD, the Supply bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning in connection with the Alien bill. The special order, being the bill for the completion of the Chenango Canal from its present terminus at Binghamton, to the State line near Athens, to connect with the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania, Mr. ODDEN offered an amendment authorizing the Canal Board to choose between the completion of the canal and slack water navigation on the Susquehannah. This amendment being acceptable to both the friends and opponents of the bill, passed without opposition. Mr. TRACEY, of Tioga, then moved to strike out the clause making an appropriation of $100,000 this year, saying that the friends of the bill, knowing the heavy taxation likely to weigh upon the State, did not desire to ask an appropriation *this* year. He also said later that so small an appropriation, he felt convinced now, could not be economically expended, and they had not the effrontery to ask for more now. The amendment prevailed. Mr. LOVERIDGE then moved to substitute in the first section, for the words "as funds shall be appropriated," the following, "as the Legislature shall direct; so that the bill shall commence as follows: "The Canal Commissioner shall from time to time as the Legislature shall direct, extend the Chenango Canal," &c.

Mr. TRACEY hoped the motion would not prevail and would take the occasion to say what little he had to say in favor of the bill. It proposed to make the connection complete between the Pennsylvania Canal system and the same system of this State, and complete the chain of canal communication between the great lakes and the Chesapeake Bay. It would open up also the coal fields of Pennsylvania to the Central portions of this State and afford them much cheaper fuel. It, moreover, simply proposes to carry out the original design in beginning the canal and only delayed, because Pennsylvania, owing to her financial embarrassments in 1839 and 1840, was unable at that time to complete her lines of canals, with which this is intended to connect. The total cost estimated by competent engineers is $829,000, and he likewise estimates that, taking out what is necessary for keeping the line in repair, it would pay a profit of .07½ per cent. on its net cost. The length of the proposed extension is thirty-eight miles, and the whole amount of lockage is seventy-one feet, while the estimate cost is $18,000 to the mile. The actual cost of the Chenango Canal was $11,000 to the mile while the lockage per mile was much greater. It would open up the way to the anthracite coal mines of Wyoming, and the bituminous coal mines lower down the river, while it will afford an outlet in to Pennsylvania for the Iron of Madison and Oneida Counties as well as their lime and gypsum. He would not press an appropriation at this time, but the people in that section did desire some assurance that the State would, when the state of her finances would warrant it, carry out the original design of the State in commencing the work.

Mr. STETSON, in replying, complimented Mr. TRACEY for his candor and fairness in presenting his bill, but thought his amendment striking out the appropriation had taken all its force out of it, leaving it a mere resolution pledging the State to a given line of policy in future. This he thought unwise. Moreover, the bill as amended, does no actual good now; it does not help in the least to build the canal. The remainder of his remarks was devoted to criticising the position of the gentleman from Onondaga, (Mr. ALVORD,) on one or two general points made in the debate upon the Susquehannah Railroad.

Mr. ALVORD briefly replied to his criticisms, and then spoke in favor of the bill. The debate was continued at length by Messrs. Dutcher, Raymond, Pryne and Phelps in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Pierce, Loveridge and Reddington against it.

Mr. PEACE made one of his characteristic speeches upon the bill, opposing pell-mell on every possible consideration. It is one of the peculiarities of this gentleman to go at everything with a certain *terrible* energy sufficient to tear the whole thing into tatters. He has much ready talent, wit, and pungency too, but after all it is his tremendous earnestness that gives most force to what he says. This is very impressive to a raw hand, but the mind is, unfortunately for this style of argument, very much like the more material body—it becomes callous under frequent applications. It happens, therefore, that the honorable gentleman's appeals do not have quite as much weight now as at the beginning of the session, nor, indeed, as much as they might have, if more dispassionate and less vehement, as well as, let me add, less frequent. In his argument he saw fit to attack both Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. TRACEY for their motives in advocating the measure, and to assure the House that it was voting ignorantly upon the question at issue.

Both gentlemen answered him. Mr. RAYMOND regretted his lack of omniscience, but it belonged only to a favored few, according to the gentleman's showing, and perhaps to only one on the floor. If the facts and figures were existing, why did not the gentleman show them, and so defeat the bill, instead of throwing the accusation of ignorance in the face of every member on the floor. He thought the gentleman's course neither complimentary and respectful to the House, nor very modest and unassuming as regarded himself. The gentleman had referred to his lack of influence in the House, and to his defeats in several positions taken. He was not conscious of having experienced any very severe defeat. On the financial resolutions, early in the session, he was outvoted, but it was some consolation to know that the General Government had adopted the very policy he predicted they would. His only regret in the matter was, that it was the *necessity* of the Government that compelled it to that course. In the matter of the Public Defence bill he had no disposition to complain. He certainly did not know who was defeated, except the Chairman of the Military Committee (Mr. PEACE,) whose bill was never heard of after the first debate upon it, while all those gentlemen who submitted substitutes had the pleasure of seeing the salient points of all combined in one bill and passed without a dozen dissenting votes. He somewhat further turned the tables upon the gentleman from Ulster, much to his disgust and the delectation of the House. Mr. PAYNE remarked that the gentleman from Ulster said he had felt encouraged to try and stop the engine after the

...character of the gentleman from Alleghany. He reminded him of the story of a bold bullock who tried to do the same thing and signally failed, as was testified by blacksmith and horns scattered along the track.

Mr. TRACEY next took him in hand. The gentleman had warned members to look out for his figures, as he came from the locality to be benefitted, and to scan his motives closely. He had, indeed, insinuated that he was trying to log-roll the thing through, in connection with sundry other bills. He repudiated the charge entirely. He had not read a figure of his own. They were all from the report of one of the ablest canal engineers in the State, and one who, coming from the central part of the State, approached the subject considerably prejudiced against it. How was it with the gentleman? Was his opposition disinterested entirely. He comes from the county through which the Delaware and Hudson Canal—a coal canal, having a monopoly of coal transportation for all the eastern part of the State—is built, and whose stock, owing to its coal business, is worth 160 cents on the dollar. Where did the charge of anxiety for local interests rest now? He could easily imagine whence came the warmth of his opposition to this measure. Upon his motion, progress was reported, and, in the House, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill appointing a Commissioner of Lunacy was also considered and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Pringle, Bowne, Cowles, Benedict and Tracey.

The Senate have been engaged, most of the morning session, redistricting of the State, and are still at work, not intending to rise until they are through with the job. The main sources of the wrangle are the proposed diverse manners of dividing the New-York districts and connecting Jefferson and Herkimer counties in one district.

The substitute for the majority report will probably be substantially adopted. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5.

The bill to establish a fund for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians was reported for the consideration of the House.

Mr. PRUYN presented a communication from the Regents of the University, transmitting a report on the determination of longitudes of the States.

The President presented a report from the Commissioners to codify the Civil Code.

Mr. CONNOLLY presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce relating to the usury laws.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the State Convention of Universalists.

Mr. ANGEL moved to instruct the Committee to report a bill to increase the duty on salt.

Mr. MONSON moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. BAILEY offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report the practicability of a bill to define the circumstances under which persons who have suffered damages from the defective condition of the canals, or neglect of public affairs, may recover damages of the State, and allowing such parties to apply to the Supreme Court to determine their claims. Tabled.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was then made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill to appropriate money to pay the United States Government the State quota of the general tax, was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5.

The report of the Grinding Committee, made yesterday, was called up.

Mr. CHILES moved to strike out the bill to prevent the adulteration of milk. Lost.

Mr. CALAHAN moved to strike out the bill to allow the Children's Aid Society to participate in the school fund.

Messrs. KERNEY, CALLAHAN and LOUREL, argued against the bill, and Messrs. PHELPS, McLEOD and MADDOX, in its favor.

The motion was lost.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Mr. PRINGLE reported complete the bill to suppress concert saloons.

Mr. TALLMAN'S amendment to exclude acrobatic performances from prohibition under the bill having been inserted, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

A number of bills were reported favorably, among them the following:

To authorize the payment of interest on protested canal drafts.

To amend the law relating to the new Police Court room in New-York.

Relative to the transportation of convicts to the State Prison, and to fix the compensation of the physicians.

To authorize the building of wharves, basin, &c., in front of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

To amend the act to establish bulkheads and pier lines in New-York.

For the appointment of a Supreme Court room reported.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Military Committee, reported two bills, as follows:

To authorize incorporated companies, formed to navigate lakes and rivers, to charter any vessel for the use of the United States.

To promote military education in the higher institutions of learning in the State.

The bills were made the special order for Monday evening.

Mr. D. WATERBURY, from the Judiciary Committee of the last House, presented a majority report on the investigation into matters relating to the drawing of jurors for this Judicial District.

The report makes no changes, but concludes that legislation is necessary to protect the jury system, by imposing severe penalties upon those tampering with grand jurors or officers whose duty it is to draw petit jurors.

The report was signed by three members out of seven.

The minority report, not yet presented, is signed by two members of the Committee. The remaining two are absent from the State. Mr. OGDEN, from the Canal Committee, made an ably-written report on the subject of the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, and one tier of the locks of the Erie Canal, for the purposes of public defence. The report concludes in favor of calling the attention of Congress to the subject, urging the importance of it, and the propriety of making appropriations for the work, giving the assurance that the State will coöperate in the work, and give free transit to the United States war vessels over the canals, it being understood that the work to be done shall be under the control of the Canal Board of the State.

The report was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. PRINGLE, from the Committee to investigate the charges in relation to the Institution for the Blind, reported that two of the Managers were interested in the contracts for the land. The remainder of the Managers the Committee find unexceptionable. The Committee also find that the institution is a very vast and beneficial charity.

The House then took up the bill to allow aliens to hold real estate.

Messrs. PHELPS and LUDDINGTON supported the bill, and Mr. LEARY opposed it.

The Committee rose and the House refused leave to sit again, which killed the bill.

The Supply bill was then taken up and debated until the adjournment.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 7: Nos. 40, 48, 49, 50, 53, 57, 58 49½, 60.

Public Reception of Parson Brownlow in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 5.

The public reception at Pike's Opera-house last night, was an immense affair.

Every available spot in the house was occupied.

Mr. BROWNLOW was introduced to the audience by JOSEPH C. BUTLER, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. BROWNLOW, in reply, made a speech, thanking the vast audience for their warm and friendly reception; relating his experience of the operations of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and giving an account of the sufferings of himself and of other Union men, while he was imprisoned at Knoxville.

The Parson was listened to with profound attention, and his speech frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Speeches were also made by Gen. S. F. CAREY and Lieut.-Gov. FISK, of Kentucky.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war, and the punishment of the leading traitors, and declaring that the flag of the Union shall again float triumphantly over the walls of Sumter, and from every other place belonging to the Union; also, declaring that our warmest sympathies are with our distinguished guest, and calling upon the National Government to afford a return to the loyal men of the South, and especially those from East Tennessee.

The exercises closed by the singing of "Hail Columbia," by a large number of children from the public schools of the city, who were seated on the stage.

POPULAR VIEWS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Monitor and the Claims of its Inventor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. ERICSSON has lately said that the guns of the *Monitor* could sink the *Merrimac* with one shot, that she is impregnable, that she could sink the *Warrior*, &c., &c. Now, although the *Monitor* has shown herself to be a formidable opponent in her engagement with the *Merrimac*, and that she can withstand heavy shots without material injury, still there is no positive proof, on the other hand, that she has materially damaged the rebel steamer, or even damaged her at all, as the other national vessels were throwing at the same time about as heavy metal as the *Monitor*. There is undoubted proof, however, that the *Merrimac can* withstand for many hours the heaviest shots that the *Monitor*, in her present condition, can send. Mr. ERICSSON cannot but be speaking hastily, to say the least, when he claims such great things for his creation before he has further demonstration as to what she can accomplish. Until this battery has had a much better trial, it would be very injudicious for the Government to build, or even make contracts for, vessels of the same plan. Why not, however, let Capt. ERICSSON arm his ship as he wishes it to be done, and as he says she is impregnable as against either ship or fort, take the direction of the vessel and go into the harbor of Norfolk, and demolish the rebel monster at her dock, or wherever he can find her. If he would do this, then by all means set him on the highest pinnacle that his countrymen can set him, and let him at once commence work, and build batteries on his plan (with such improvements as his experience may suggest) in sufficient numbers to make all our principal harbors safe against either a foreign or domestic enemy. The *facts* before us as regards this vessel are these: she fired for hours, at close quarters, at the *Merrimac*, assisted by several frigates, (the *Merrimac* having sunk and disabled several vessels before the *Monitor* came.) The *Merrimac* was not disabled, as far as we know, but very little damaged. She merely went off for some reason of her own, perhaps for want of ammunition. And she may come upon us like a thunder-clap at any moment. Now, is the *Monitor* able to stop her? Clearly not, although she may be proof against the guns of the *Merrimac* for a time; still, what of all this? This is no proof that she can in any way detain her. There is nothing to be gained by the rebels in fighting with the *Monitor*, if she is proof against the shot of their pet ship. But, on the other hand, she could steam out of her den, and, ignoring the *Monitor*, keep on her course and come upon some of our unprotected cities, or scatter and sink the blockading squadron at any port on the Southern coast, and keep on doing so as long as she has coal to propel her; for, even after her ammunition is exhausted, she has even a more terrible weapon of offence in the shape of a prong in front, with which to destroy our ships. Some other mode of stopping this monster is necessary, without doubt, even although Capt. E. says he can sink her with one shot; this neither he nor we have any proof of—it is an assumption on his part merely, until it can be satisfactorily demonstrated by the *Merrimac's* coming in contact with the bottom of the sea, from the effect of Capt. E.'s guns. However, by all means give him the opportunity of proving that the "cheese-box on a plank" can do what he claims for her; and if she can, why, then, give Capt. E. the full credit of it. He deserves a great deal of credit, as matters stand; but infinitely more if he dispatches the rebel monster with one, or even ten shots. But as Capt. E. admits that the terrible offensive power of his vessel depends entirely on the quality of her guns, as said guns are capable of sinking any ship afloat with one shot, (according to his belief,) and as our wooden ships are of far greater speed than the *Merrimac*, and could run away from her, why not arm some of them with these terrible guns and send them to sink her, if one shot can do it, as they could run up to her, give her one or two shots that would settle her, then make themselves scarce before the monster would know what hit her. This would be quite practicable, as these wooden ships stood before her much longer than was necessary to accomplish this, in their late engagement. G. E. J.

Capt. Ericsson's Claims to Originality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the TIMES of the 26th inst., a criticism by an anonymous writer, "Justice," on a paper written by me for the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, in January last. This criticism contains several *misstatements*, and I trust that you will permit me, through the columns of your valuable journal to correct them. The great success of the frigate *Princeton* is an historical fact, and all educated engineers, both in this country and Europe, accord to ERICSSON the credit of having accomplished this great engineering success. In standard works on the screw-propeller, no mention is made of the "Stevens Scull," and credit is given to ERICSSON for his connection with the introduction of the screw. (See BOURNS *on Screw-Propellers*, and *British Encyclopædia*, vol. 20.) The assertion that the iron-clad *Monitor* is an imperfect adaptation of the Stevens Battery, with the tower of Capt. COLES, of the British NAVY, on its deck, is *entirely false*. I refer the reader to "The postscript on Iron Defences," by DOUGLAS, p. 26, where will be seen a drawing of Capt. COLE'S tower. The only similarity which exists between this tower and the turret of the *Monitor*, is that they are both *round*,—in every other respect they are entirely different. It will require a very great stretch of the imagination to perceive the similarity which "Justice" says exists between the hull of the *Monitor* and that of the Stevens Battery. No one, no matter how ignorant of machinery, could make such a statement (if he knew anything of either vessel) without knowing it to be wrong.

Great antiquity is claimed by "Justice" for the Stevens Battery. I assert, from my own knowledge, which I obtained from the fact that I was serving as the assistant of Chief-Engineer STIMERS, when he was investigating the plans, that when the Board of Commissioners, consisting of several of the most eminent officers of the navy, were ordered to examine and report upon the Battery, in November and December last, *the plans for the completion of it were not finished; even while the Board were busy upon the plans furnished by Mr. Stevens, alterations were made.* The report gives complete data for an impartial criticism; the first part consists of a description, which gave complete satisfaction to Mr. STEVENS himself; the latter part, which condemns its completion upon the plans proposed is simply a criticism on this description.

Great stress is laid upon the fact that the Stevens Battery has no port-holes through which the enemy may fire. The guns are exposed, with nothing to screen them from view—hence the absurdity of talking about port-holes is evident. The character of the whole article may be judged from this remark. The guns, and the men who fire them, are exposed on the open deck. In the action with the *Merrimac*, these men would have been picked off like squirrels, and it is very doubtful that she could have fired half-a-dozen guns; the gunners would have been killed as fast as they appeared. I think it would require a man of more than ordinary courage to act as a gunner on this Battery, particularly after a dozen or so had been shot. Not one of the objections urged by the Board have yet been disproved.

I observe that the Senate have appropriated the money for completing this battery contingent upon the Secretary of the Navy being fully satisfied that she will be an efficient and successful steam battery. When they have modified their plans enough to obtain such favorable decision, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see it completed. ERICSSON stands upon a rock—the calumnies of anonymous writers fall harmless at his feet. The creation of his genius has saved great cities; the movements of nearly one hundred thousand men have depended upon his vessel. ERICSSON has received the thanks of Congress, and all unprejudiced men accord to him the triumph of having constructed the first IRON CLAD SHOT PROOF SEA-GOING VESSEL ever engaged in actual warfare. This reputation does not, therefore, depend upon anything that I may write for or against him.

ISAAC NEWTON, First Assis't Eng'r, U. S. N.,
Chief Engineer *Monitor*.
United States Steamer *Monitor*, March 28, 1862.

The Original of Ericsson's Invention.

[The subjoined communication appeared in our issue of Sunday last, but in an imperfect condition.—ED. TIMES.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. ERICSSON, in a note published Feb. 3, after remarking that pivot guns, shot-proof coverings, floating batteries protected by heavy bulwarks, to render them impregnable against shot, and the revolving turrets of his own *Monitor*, will all be recognized as military expedients of the past, goes on to say:

"But the first thoroughly-matured plan of a revolving turret, composed of iron, supported by and revolving on a verticle axle, turned by steam-power, is one in the possession of NAPOLEON III., constructed by the writer, and presented to the Emperor in 1854."

In this Mr. ERICSSON is mistaken. Mr. GEORGE VANDERHEYDEN, of this city, invented and reduced to writing, a well matured plan for a revolving turret shot battery composed of iron, and supported by and revolving on a vertical axle, or some equal support, and turned by steam, or any other power, as long ago as 1845, and offered it to the United States Government, in a letter written to Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Jan. 20, 1847.

I have the original specifications on my table before me, and I saw the drawings and read the specifications in 1846.

The drawings and specifications, substantially as made in 1846, were sent to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, in May, 1861, and filed in the War Department at Washington. If Mr. ERICSSON had seen those drawings and specifications, and the accompanying suggestions as to construction, he would have noticed the date of May, 1861, and very naturally have concluded that his plan, made in 1854, was the firs'.

If the Government had accepted Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S offer in 1847, this country might have had a fleet of those vessels afloat ten years ago. It is fortunate that the invention was not made public, even by taking out a patent, for the traitors who controlled the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN would have used it for the destruction of the nation.

In his letter to Mr. MARCY, Mr. VANDERHEYDEN says: "Sir, my plan, as you will see, will revolutionize the whole system of river, harbor and coast defence, and save millions to the country."

In a letter to Major R. L. BAKER, dated Feb. 18, 1847, to which a courteous reply was made, Mr. VANDERHEYDEN also made the same claim to its efficiency: "Revolutionizing coast and harbor defence on an entirely new plan, and saving millions of expense to the country."

Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S plan contemplated the construction of revolving batteries on land, saving all the enormous expense of casemated forts. Four of these revolving turrets on Governor's Island, at an expense of $100,000, would be more efficient in defence than all the costly works of the central fort. Indeed, the adoption of his plan would dispense with the whole complicated and expensive system of stone, brick, and earth fortifications, as utterly useless for protection or defence.

The refusal of Mr. MARCY to accept of Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S plan, and the neglect by Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration of the offer of the same plan in May, 1861, are not unusual or remarkable things in the conduct of public affairs. All the departments and bureaus which have charge of public interests, not in this country alone, but in all countries, in time of peace, become enveloped in an incrustation of prejudice, harder to be broken than the iron roof of the *Monitor*.

The citizen who invented and placed on the files of the Government the plan of these formidable batteries, and offered them for its use and defence in time to have put the country beyond the reach of harm, from traitors within and foes without, is passed by in neglectful silence, while the patriotic offers of another sanguine inventor and his associates to build like batteries, are cautiously accepted upon the condition of their complete success.

Yours, very truly, A. G. JOHNSON.
TROY, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

The Monitor and the Merrimac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the first excitement caused by the achievement of the *Monitor* has in some degree subsided, and our minds are no longer absorbed in the contemplation of the novel character of this vessel, its singularly opportune success, and the well-deserved honor its invention and construction reflects on Mr. ERICSSON, it is but simple justice that public attention be drawn to others, who, by skill, intelligence, or valor, contributed to the glorious result.

Though the sea-going qualities of the *Monitor* exceeded even the anticipations of her friends, yet on her voyage out she encountered weather which subjected her to great peril, and experience brought to light some defects in subordinate details—unavoidable in a first experiment—which, though easily corrected after her safe arrival in port, still, during the voyage, produced consequences which nothing but the most determined effort, and the most obstinate fortitude in every man on board, prevented from involving her in immediate destruction. Think of her, with the sea rushing through her hawser-holes and over her smoke-stacks, her hull filling up with the poisonous gases of the fires, rendering for a time her engineers and firemen insensible; her tow-line broken, in a raging sea, and in the darkness of the night; and remember that every man who had the courage to embark in this untried craft, on this dubious voyage, had at least half-a-dozen good friends who had warned him against so rash an enterprise, and you may appreciate the manhood which showed itself in those trying hours. No wonder that one of them wrote home, after that voyage and that fight: "It seems ten years since I left New-York."

On Friday their perils began—became so threatening by nightfall as to keep all hands during the rest of the night and Saturday morning hard at work, in momentary danger of perishing.

On Saturday evening they arrived at Hampton Roads, were ordered at once to prepare for the *Merrimac*, and all hands spent Saturday night in eager watchfulness, the furthest possible removed from rest.

It was after such an afternoon as they spent on Friday, such a night as they labored through on Friday night; after the excitement of their arrival on Saturday, and the watching wakefulness of Saturday night, that this brave crew took the little *Monitor*, untried as she was, and sneered at by more than one high authority, with her two guns, into action against the formidable monster which had sunk two frigates, and spread dismay along our whole seaboard. What a preparation for such a fight! Lieut. SAMUEL DANA GREENE, the second in command, happening to have the watch on Friday morning, had not, up to the time of going into action, slept for fifty-one hours, and during the whole of this period had been on his feet almost without intermission. His may serve as an example of what was done by all on board.

The relative positions of the officers during the fight were as follows:

Capt. WORDEN, as commander, took his station in the wheel-house, and directed and controlled the action throughout. Lieut. GREENE, the second in rank, had command in the tower, where he worked the guns, pointing them and aiming them himself, and giving all the orders for turning the tower, and for making all movements within.

Mr. STIMERS, United States Chief-Engineer, detailed by the Government to accompany the *Monitor* on this voyage and report on her performance, volunteered to take charge of the machinery which turned the tower.

Mr. NEWTON, as Chief-Engineer of the vessel, had charge of her engines, etc.

In the latter part of the engagement Lieut. GREENE was sent for by Capt. WORDEN; found him wounded and sightless; helped him to his state-room, and was ordered by him to take command of the ship, to continue the action, and to do the best he could.

This Lieut. GREENE did, taking his place as *commander* in the wheel-house, putting the tower and guns in the charge of Mr. STIMERS, who managed them during the further continuance of the action. And so the fight went on until it was done—a great fight—great in itself, great in its results, but one which cannot be properly appreciated by those who are not aware of the wearied, worn and exhausted condition in which they went into it who won it.

Of Capt. WORDEN it is unnecessary to speak. His devotion, fidelity and sufferings in our holy cause had already made him known throughout our land. From the time when he started on his lone mission to Fort Pickens, until the moment when, on the eve of his recent victory, his wounds obliged him to call his Lieutenant to the command, his whole strength of soul and frame has been exerted for his country. This battle was only a fitting sequel to his portion of the history of the past eventful year.

Lieut. GREENE was yet unknown to fame. Though unexpectedly called to take command of the most wonderful vessel of the age in one of the most wonderful battles in naval history, he is a mere youth. Graduating at the Naval Academy as Midshipman only about two years ago, this was his first service as a Lieutenant—and well has he shown that he deserved his epaulets. The National exigency, which required rapid promotion, has brought to light in him and others the moral treasures of our country. He has made his mark, and, like all others engaged in that glorious fight, he deserves to have it noted.

The name of every man on board should in some way be permanently recorded, from Capt. WORDEN and Lieut. GREENE down to the most unassuming coal-heaver. A. W. C.

The Escape of the Nashville.

To the Editor of the York New-Times:

"Is the Navy Department to blame for the escape of the *Nashville*?" Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT says "No." Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL says "Yes;" to which last all men of common sense respond "Amen!" The TIMES says "Mr. BLUNT'S right to speak on maritime matters will not be called in question." I dissent most emphatically from this *dictum*, and want no better proof of his unfitness to speak on the subject than is furnished by his own communication. The idea that a vessel could not have been spared from Hampton Roads to blockade the pestilent *Nashville*, is preposterous in the extreme. The fact is, that imbecility in the master begets imbecility in the employe. When the head is weak and rotten, the members get infected with the same malady. Had the Secretary of the Navy known enough to be sure that a ship floats, he would have floated the *Merrimac* out of Norfolk, and with her the fourteen hundred cannon that she mounted at Manassas and on the Potomac. Had he possessed the Captain of the *Brooklyn* for the escape of the *Nashville*, naval commanders would have been more vigilant. Had the Commander-in-Chief ordered the officer who set fire to the *Vincennes*, the *Congress* would not have struck her flag. In short, had he been a *man*, the service would have bred men and been purged of traitors. The Secretary of the Navy has done literally nothing but buy poor vessels at high prices, of which purchase, by the way, Mr. MORGAN'S commissions make but a small part of the swindle on the Government. Capt. MARSHALL, long ago, expressed the views of all honest and sensible men, when he said that he "would not trust Mr. WELLES with a raft of studdingsail boom." There was a frigate ready to carry Mr. CAMERON to Russia, and Mr. WELLES had not one to send to Beaufort! Out upon such humbuggable nonsense! Such recognition of the late immaculate Secretary of War, and the retention of such an imbecile fossil as Mr. WELLES, how shall we explain? Yours,

W. J. A. FULLER.

The Naval Blockade of the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having heard and read much as to the inefficiency of our blockade, I was induced look for what other nations had done in that way, and found the annexed extracts in *Halleck's Art of War*:

"'On the practicability of covering a small extent of coast by cruising in front of it—or, in other words, the possibility of anticipating an enemy's operations, discovering the object of movements of which we get no glimpse and hear no tidings, and seeing the impress of his footsteps on the surface of the ocean—it may be well to consult experience.'

The naval power of Spain under PHILIP II. was almost unlimited. With the treasures of India and America at his command, the fitting out of a fleet of one hundred and fifty or two hundred sail, to invade another country, was no very gigantic operation. Nevertheless, this naval force was of but little avail as a coast defence. Its efficiency for this purpose was well tested in 1596. England and Holland attacked Cadiz with a combined fleet of one hundred and seventy ships, which entered the Bay of Cadiz without, on its approach to their coast, being once seen by the Spanish navy. This same squadron, on its return to England, passed along a great portion of the Spanish coast without ever meeting with the slightest opposition from the innumerable Spanish floating defences.

In 1744, a French fleet of twenty ships, and a land force of twenty-two thousand men, sailed from Brest to the English coast, without meeting with any opposition from the superior British fleet which had been sent out, under Sir JOHN NORRIS, on purpose to intercept them. The landing of the troops was prevented by a storm, which drove the fleet back upon the coast of France to seek shelter.

In 1755, a French fleet of twenty-five sail of the line, and many smaller vessels, sailed from Brest for America. Nine of these soon afterward returned to France, and the others proceeded to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An English fleet of seventeen sail of the line and some frigates had been sent out to intercept them; but the two fleets passed each other in a thick fog, and all the French vessels, except two, reached Quebec in safety.

In 1759, a French fleet, blockaded in the port of Dunkirk by a British force under Commodore BOYS, seizing upon a favorable opportunity, escaped from the enemy, attacked the coast of Scotland, made a descent upon Carrickfergus, and cruised about till February, 1760, without meeting a single British vessel, although sixty-one ships of the line were then stationed upon the coasts of England and France, and several of these were actually in pursuit.

In 1796, when the French attempted to throw the army of HOCHE into Ireland, the most strenuous efforts were made by the British navy to intercept the French fleet in its passage. The Channel fleet, of near thirty sail of the line, under Lord BRIDPORT, was stationed at Spithead; Sir ROGER CURTIS, with a smaller force, was cruising to the westward; Vice-Admiral COLPOYS was stationed off Brest, with thirteen sail of the line; and Sir EDWARD PELLEW (afterward Lord EXMOUTH) watched the harbor, with a small squadron of frigates. Notwithstanding this triple floating bar (such, as it was called—one fleet on the enemy's coast, a second in the Downs, and a third close on their own shores—the French fleet of forty-four vessels, carrying a land force of twenty-five thousand men, reached Bantry Bay in safety! This fleet was eight days on the passage, and three more in landing the troops; and most of the vessels might have returned to Brest in safety, had it not been for disasters by storms, for only *one* of their whole number was intercepted by the vast naval force which England had assembled for that express object. 'The result of this expedition,' says ALISON, 'was pregnant with important instructions to the rulers of both countries. To the French, as demonstrating the extraordinary risks which attend a maritime expedition, in comparison with a land campaign; the small number of forces which can be embarked on board even a great fleet: and the unforeseen disasters which frequently, on that element, defeat the best concerted enterprises. To the English, as showing that *the empire of the seas does not always afford security against invasion*; that, in the face of superior maritime forces, their possessions were for sixteen days at the mercy of the enemy; and that neither the skill of her sailors nor the valor of her armies, but the fury of the elements, saved them from danger in the most vulnerable part of their dominions. While these considerations are fitted to abate the confidence in invasion, they are calculated, at the same time, to weaken an overweening confidence in naval superiority, and to demonstrate that *the only base upon which certain reliance can be placed*, even by an insular Power, *is a well-disciplined army and the patriotism of its own subjects.*'

Subsequent events still further demonstrated the truth of these remarks. In the following year, a French squadron, of two frigates and two sloops, passed the British fleets with perfect impunity, destroyed the shipping in the port of Ilfracombe, and safely landed their troops on the coast of Wales. Again, in 1798, the immense British naval force failed to prevent the landing of Gen. HUMBERT'S army in the Bay of Killala; and, in the latter part of the same year, a French squadron of nine vessels and three thousand men escaped Sir J. B. WARREN'S squadron, and safely reached the coast of Ireland. As a further illustration, we quote from the report of the Board of National Defence in 1839.

The Toulon fleet, in 1798, consisting of about twenty sail of the line, and twenty smaller vessels of war, and numerous transports, making in all three hundred sail and forty thousand troops, slipped out of port, and sailed to Malta. 'It was followed by NELSON, who, thinking correctly that they were bound for Egypt, shaped his course direct for Alexandria. The French, steering toward Candia, took the more circuitous passage; so that NELSON arrived at Alexandria before them, and not finding them there, returned, by way of Caramania and Candia, to Sicily, missing by a day's sail each other in both passages. Sailing again for Alexandria, he found the French fleet at anchor in Aboukir Bay; and, attacking them there, achieved the memorable victory of the Nile. When we consider the narrowness of the sea; the numerous vessels in the French fleet; the actual crossing of the two fleets on a certain night; and that NELSON, notwithstanding, could see nothing of the enemy himself, and hear nothing of them from merchant vessels, we may judge of the probability of waylaying our adversary on the broad Atlantic.

The escape of another Toulon fleet in 1805; the long search for them in the Mediterranean by the same able officer; the pursuit in the West Indies; their evasion of him among the islands; the return to Europe; his vain efforts subsequently, along the coast of Portugal, in the Bay of Biscay, and off the English channel; and the meeting at last at Trafalgar, brought about only because the combined fleets, trusting to the superiority that the accession of several reinforcements had given, were willing to try the issue of a battle—these are instances, of the many that might be cited, to show how small is the probability of encountering upon the ocean an enemy who desires to avoid a meeting, and how little the most unthing zeal, the most restless activity, the most exalted professional skill and judgment, can do to lessen the adverse chances. For more than a year NELSON most closely watched his enemy, who seems to have got out of port as soon as he was prepared to do so, and without attracting the notice of any of the blockading squadron. When out, NELSON, perfectly in the dark as to the course VILLENEUVE had taken, sought for him in vain on the coast of Egypt. Scattered by tempests, the French fleet again took refuge in Toulon, whence it again put to sea, when refitted and ready, joining the Spanish fleet at Cadiz."

I now quote from "Coggshall's Book on Privateers," to show what kind of blockade the British kept over our ports in the war of 1812. The number of privateers we had on the ocean was 250. Our captures in 24 months were above 600 vessels, and at a meeting held in Glasgow, of merchants, to petition the Prince Regent, a memorial was read stating that when "we have declared the whole American coast under blockade, it is equally distressing and mortifying, that our ships cannot, with safety, traverse over our own channels," &c., &c.

During that war, our ships-of-war, until nearly the close, left and entered our ports freely, the only ships of that kind captured leaving or entering were the *Chesapeake*, which went out to fight, and the *President*, which was disabled by striking on the bar of New-York harbor.

The prices asked in our Southern ports blockaded would seem to be pretty strong proof of the efficiency of the Navy, but, as it does not appear to be to some persons, a few details will be given hereafter.

G. W. B.

The Blockade at Charleston—The Adventure of the Oriental.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to letters about the firing at the *Oriental*, in your issues of the 2d and 4th, both of which are wrong. In your paper of the 2d, you state that the orders given on board the *Florida* were distinctly heard on board the *Oriental*. That was not so, as the wind was very fresh and we were blowing steam. Also, in explanation of the firing, you state that the *Oriental's* boats were taken for goods. That is absurd, and your informant must have had a lively imagination.

In your paper of the 4th, under the heading of "The Blockade of Charleston—Correspondence of the New-York TIMES," your correspondent speaks of the good look out kept on board the *Florida*; but yet they did not see my ship's lights until after we had passed them, when my ship's lights could have been seen, and we were at least four miles from Charleston when the first gun was fired. My ship's lights must have been visible on board the *Florida* at 7½ o'clock. He also states that we fired on them for the *Nashville*. Nothing of the kind is true. Before then I thought that the *Nashville* was either in the hands of the Government or burnt by the rebels.

I will give you a plain statement of facts. On the evening of the 23d of March, about 8¾ o'clock, the second officer reported to me that he saw the flash of a gun some distance off, about two points on the weather quarter. In a few moments a much larger flash was seen; then another, and then the fourth. While he was speaking to me, the chief officer came and told me that a shot from the last gun passed over the ship. I then ordered him to stop the engine and burn a blue light, which was immediately done. I then came on deck, and would have been there before, but was confined to my room by ill health. I went aft, and was standing by the man who had the blue light, when I saw the flash and heard a rifled shot pass over the ship. I then started the engine again, and turned the ship round. In the space of a few moments I saw a ship close by us. The engine was again stopped. The other ship passed close to my vessel, and, hailing us, asked, "What ship is that?" To which I replied, "*Oriental*, from New-York for Port Royal with troops." He then asked, "Who commands her?" "TUZO," was my answer. He then replied, "All right," and requested me to come on board. I then had an interview with Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH. He stated that he took my ship to be the *Isabel*; that he had given orders to hit the vessel, and also to run her down, but that when close to my vessel one of the men said that she was a propeller, and not a side-wheel steamer; the order was then countermanded. I told him that if a vessel was going to run the blockade she would not have all the signal-lights set, saloons lighted up, and burn blue lights (as was the case with my vessel) for him to see to fire at her. He asked what I was doing so far in shore. I answered that I was in eight fathoms, and that I came in to get into smooth water, as it was blowing very fresh from W. S. W. These are the simple facts.

You will oblige me by inserting the above in your paper. BENJ. TUZO.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

Provision for Soldiers Wounded in Battle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several calls having been made for contributions of hospital clothing and stores for the Burnside Expedition, by gentlemen who, in each case, seem to be unaware that any systematic plan exists for this purpose, I deem it proper to state, that before the Expedition left Annapolis, I consulted Gen. BURNSIDE personally as well as the Medical Director of the Expedition, and made arrangements in advance, and with the benefit of their advice.

In accordance with these arrangements, each regimental surgeon received such a supply of hospital clothing, jellies, &c., as he thought it desirable to take with him on the transports. In addition to this, a large general stock, as large as the Medical Director was willing to receive, was supplied to the expedition before it left Annapolis.

On the receipt of the first telegraphic dispatch, announcing the engagement at Roanoke Island, I called at headquarters in Washington, and learning that the report was confirmed, I telegraphed to Baltimore for a further shipment of goods, which had been stored there for the purpose. Four hundred dollars were expended for brandy, laudanum and chloroform, and these articles, added to sixty large cases of assorted hospital goods were shipped in a Government steamer by a special order of the Quartermaster-General, and to secure all possible expedition and efficiency in their distribution, a skillful and experienced surgeon of New-York, who had resided at Newbern, and who was familiar with the whole coast of North Carolina, was placed in charge of them.

A further shipment was made the following day from New-York, the goods being also placed in charge of an enterprising, discreet and trustworthy supercargo. I have reason to believe that a large shipment was made the same day, and that several subsequent shipments have been made from New-York to Rev. VINCENT COLLYER, an agent of the Young Men's Christian Association.

All these goods arrived safely, and were sufficient not only to meet any deficiencies at Roanoke Island, but to supply a large stock in advance for the Newbern expedition. The Surgeon referred to was invited by Gen. BURNSIDE to accompany this expedition, attached to his Staff, and assisted the Medical Director in all his work, both before and after the battle. No intimation has been received from him that a further supply of hospital clothing, jellies, &c., was found necessary. As in the former case, however, anticipating further movements within twelve hours after the first intelligence of the battle of Newbern had been received at headquarters in Washington, a large additional supply was shipped from Baltimore, under a special order from the Quartermaster-General, to insure expeditious delivery at Newbern. The Medical Director was at the same time informed that four hundred cases of hospital supplies would be placed in charge of the agent of the Sanitary Commission at Fort Monroe, who would immediately fill any requisition which he might have occasion to make upon him. If any gentleman interested will bring evidence that the wounded of the Burnside Expedition are still suffering special hardships from a deficiency of the class of hospital supplies, which have been called for, to the President of the Sanitary Commission, he will in five minutes, by telegraph, order this deficiency supplied at Fort Monroe, and the goods will be sent from there as fast as they can be taken away by the Government dispatch boats.

To further allay any misgivings of those who have contributed to the stores of the Sanitary Commission, which may have been caused by the advertisements alluded to, I will add that one of its Inspectors reached Winchester within twenty-four hours after the late battle there, with supplies; that additional supplies have since been sent there under his advice, and that a considerable number of the wounded were taken directly to Frederick City, where, in anticipation of an engagement in that vicinity, a stock of hospital goods had been previously placed, under charge of an able resident surgeon, as the agent of the Commission for their judicious distribution.

It is proper to add that an Agent of the Commission is attached to the staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, at his invitation, and accompanies him in the field. A stock of hospital goods is now being placed where it is supposed it will be most readily made useful to each *corps d'armée* under his command, if it meets the enemy.

Equal care is taken to secure the best practicable disposition of the goods placed at the disposal of the Commission, with reference to the movements of the Western armies.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.

Justice to New-Jersey—The Recent Affair at Dumfries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late number of your paper I noticed the following paragraph:

"A portion of the Fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers attempted to make a reconnoissance to Dumfries, but were compelled to retreat before an inferior force of cavalry. Censure is given to their commanding officer."

I do not know from what source this information was received, but I would respectfully say that it is incorrect. On the 10th inst. the Fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. MOTT, did cross the Potomac, and landed at Cockpit Battery. It was supposed that the rebels had withdrawn to a short distance in the rear, where they had made a stand and would be ready to attack us. Taking this view of the case, we went fully prepared. Immediately on our landing a reconnoitering party was sent out. It proceeded about four miles in the rear, but could see nothing of the rebels. It stoped at a farm-house, and from the inmates learned that the rebels, seeing the great preparation made on our side for an advance, and fearing that they would be taken prisoners, determined to evacuate, which they did the day before, leaving everything behind them. They were also informed that many of the men were impressed into the rebel army, who professed Union sentiments. Two of the latter were taken from Cockpit Battery, sent to Richmond, and hung. As the reconnoitering party could see nothing of the enemy, it returned and reported what I have given in substance above.

New-Jersey has ever done her duty in the past, and she will continue to do it, and when any one sees proper to cast reflections upon her I will stand up in her defence. The commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, is a brave soldier, and the men are efficient and well disciplined; they are men who will never shrink from their duty, and whenever they are called upon, they never will be backward in doing their part. J. S. F.

LOWER POTOMAC, CAMP OF THE FIFTH N. J. REG.,
TUESDAY, March 25

LAW REPORTS.

The Hackley Case—Its Injunction—The Chief Contractor Taken Suddenly Ill.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. Hackley, the Messrs. Hope and Robt. T. Hope.—This case was stated in the TIMES of March 29, and again in the issue of April 2.

It will be remembered that Mr. Davis, the plaintiff, obtained an order directing the co-contracting defendants to show cause concerning his allegations that they refused to share with him the profits of the street-cleaning contract, so widely celebrated, or to account to him for his prop ortion of the proceeds, notwithstanding that he is, as alleged, a party in interest. Also, that an injunction was placed upon the defendant, the Comptroller, stopping payments until proper cause had been shown. The case was once before adjourned at the instance of the co-contracting defendants, and counsel now moved for a further adjournment, on account of the illness of Mr. Hackley. Counsel stated that his client came to his office on Friday and commenced a statement of his defence in the cause to him, when he (Hackley) was taken suddenly and so seriously ill, that it became necessary for him to return home immediately in his carriage. Counsel did not state whether the condition of the streets had anything to do with Mr. Hackley's illness, or from what cause his indisposition arose.

The Court concluded that good cause was shown for postponement, and adjourned the matter until Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M., notwithstanding the objections of counsel for the plaintiff.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for plaintiff, S. B. Garvin for Hackley, P. G. Clark for the Messrs. Hope, H. H. Anderson for the Comptroller.

Principal and Factor—When is the Broker Entitled to His Commissions.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
Before Justice Ponda.

Abraham S. Lee vs. James Myers & Co.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover commissions alleged to be due him as broker for the defendants for the sale of a quantity of dry goods. The goods in question were originally intended for the Southern market; but the condition of the country rendered it necessary that they should seek other channels of trade.—and the plaintiff, as he alleged, disposed of about $10,000 worth of the surplus stock to Messrs. Ubsdell, Pierson & Co. and Messrs. Lord & Taylor, of this City, in the interest, and upon the request of the defendants.

The defence was that the goods were sold on six months' credit, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to his commissions until the expiration of the time of sale, and the money thereon was realized by the defendants.

The Court held that the broker was entitled to his commissions immediately upon the conclusion of the contract of sale, and its notification by the principal, whether the purchase money was realized then, or never.

Judgment for the plaintiff for $250, the sum claimed. H. P. Pultys for plaintiff; H. Bennett for defendants.

Supplies for Vessels—The Master's Contract Therefor in the Home Port of the Owners, Will Charge the Latter.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

John Curtin vs. Edwin R. Wilson and Another.—The plaintiff in this case claimed that the defendants were the owners of a schooner engaged in the coasting trade, and that the master thereof engaged sails for the vessel of the plaintiff at this the home port. This action was brought to recover for the sails so furnished.

The defence was that the defendants were not charged by the acts of the master in this instance.

Upon a reference the trial of the case resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed to this branch of the Court from the judgment entered against them on the report of the referee.

The Court now rendered judgment on the question involved in the appeal, as follows:

LEONARD, J.—It appears to be settled upon authority not to be disputed, that the master of a vessel may bind his owner at the home port for all reasonable contracts for fitting out, victualling and repairing the ship, unless the owner or a ship's husband manage the vessel and the party contracting with the master was aware of it.

Provost *vs.* Patchin, (5 Selden R. 239) and other authorities there cited. Hill *vs.* Denio R. (Lalor's Supp.) 223. Saxton *vs.* Reed.

In this case the defendants were the owners of a schooner trading between this port, where they resided, and Virginia.

The master ordered certain sails for the schooner, which were made by the plaintiff, and were proper and necessary as the Referee has found. The Referee has also found that the owners allowed the master, when in New-York, to purchase supplies and have necessary repairs done without their consent. The evidence fully warrants the Referee in these findings.

The plaintiff had judgment on the report of the Referee, and we think it ought to be affirmed with costs.

W. T. Gray for appellants; D. McMahon for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Moncrief.

Aumack vs. The Columbian Insurance Company.—Case settled.

Survington et al. vs. The Columbian Insurance Company.—Case settled. Papers in the Clerk's Office.

Morris vs. Welsh.—Order granted.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. Surgis, Jr., et al.—Motion for leave to file and serve an amended and supplemental complaint granted.

Heerdt vs. Morrison, impleaded.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 5, 1862.

$38,000	U. S. 6s, '61 cou.	92¾	50	Erie R	s30 36⅞
10,000	do	b30 92¾	2000	do	s30 36⅞
1,000	Tr.7.30 ₱ c. n s.	93⅞	200	do	s5 36⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 year c.	96¼	550	do	b15 37
500	Ohio S. 6s, '60	98	50	do	b7 37
2,000	Ohio S. 5s, '65	87	100	do	b10 37
10,000	Ind. State W. L.	99	100	do	s60 36⅜
4,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	85	100	do	b10 36⅜
11,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	53½	600	Erie R. Pref	b10 61½
2,000	do	53⅜	24	do	61⅝
4,000	do	53¾	50	do	61⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s	48⅜	200	do	61¾
2,000	do	48¾	50	Hud. River R	38⅛
20,000	do	49	90	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	61¼
15,000	do	b60 49¾	200	Harlem Railroad	12¾
5,000	do	49¾	100	do	12⅞
1,000	Cal. State 7s	85¾	125	Mich. Cen. R	55
1,000	B. C. Wat'r Loan	100	50	do	s60 55
500	do	101	150	do	b60 55½
1,000	E. R. 4th M. B. e.i.	83¾	10	do	55⅝
4,000	H. R. 1st Mort.	104	150	Mh. S. & N. I. G. S.	46¾
1,000	M. C. 8 p.c. 1st M.	60	550	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	60
	S. F. Con'y. Bonds	90	50	do	s30 59¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p.c.	98	50	do	s15 60
2,000	M. S. S. F. Bds	91	200	do	s30 60
4,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds x	88¾	50	do	60¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87	100	do	b30 60¾
5,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	100¾	700	Cl. & Pittsburgh R.	17
1,000	Tol. & W. 3d Mg.	47½	25	Cl., Col. & Cin. R	11¾
9,000	do	47¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R	67⅜
8	Amer. Ex. Bank	89¾	50	do	s30 67⅝
20	Bank of N. America	94	100	do	67⅝
12,500	American Gold	101¾	2150	Cleve. & Tol. R	45¾
5,000	do	s60. 101¾	50	do	s30 45¼
24,000	do	102	50	do	s30 45⅜
25,000	do	b62. 102¼	1100	do	45⅜
10,000	do	b10. 102	500	do	b30 45⅜
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	89	100	do	s30 45⅜
20	Penn. Coal Co	82	100	do	b10 45⅜
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s60. 97¾	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R	55⅛
100	do	b30. 98	100	do	s30 55⅛
2250	do	98	150	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R	23⅝
15	do	98¼	250	do	23¾
25	do	s45. 98	50	do	s10 23¾
50	do	s10. 98¾	175	do	b10 24
100	N. Y. Cen. R	s60 82¾	30	do	23¾
280	do	82¾	15	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d Prf.	56
200	do	b30 82¾	30	do	55⅜
1200	do	82¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, '81 coup.	92¾	50	Pac. Mail S. Co	s60 98
35,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	92¾	25	do	s30 98
4,000	Illinois W. Loan	87½	400	do	98¼
12,000	Califor'a State 7s.	85⅝	50	do	b10 98⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b60 49⅜	50	N. Y. Cen. R	82¾
5,000	do	b30 49⅜	250	Erie Railway P.	b30 61¾
1,000	do	49⅜	50	do	b30 62
1,000	M. & P. du Ch. 1 m.	89¾	100	Mich. Cen. R	55⅝
15,000	Amer. Gold	s30. 102	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	22⅜
25,000	do	102	160	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 60¼
20,000	do	s10 102	50	do	b30 60¾
250	Erie Railway	37¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	s60 17

SATURDAY, April 5—P. M.

There is an improved Stock Market to-day throughout the list both in prices and in the extent of sales. The actual business effect is not much above the average daily amount, of late, but considerably ahead of the dull movement of Thursday and Friday. The New-York Railways are especially active, among the speculative shares, and there is also a large business doing in Cleveland and Toledo and Illinois Central. The Border State Stocks appear to have touched bottom yesterday, as the demand to-day improved, particularly for Missouris, which from 44¾ ₱ cent. recovered to 49¾ ₱ cent. The National Stocks were steady at 92¼ ₱ cent. and 92⅜, buyer's option. In the afternoon the general market was firm; New-York Central was done at 82¾ and Erie at 37@37¼ ₱ cent. The demand for Pacific Mail continues firm. American Gold Coin 102 ₱ cent. Sales and bid at the close.

The market for Money is easy. The Sub-Treasury received, this morning, four millions from Washington, in the Notes of the United States, of lawful tender, nearly all in the large denomination of $1,000. Other denominations will come forward next week. The present Note is a beautiful specimen of the engraver's art. The vignette is a miniature of Robert Morris, first Treasurer of the United States, under the Revolutionary rule of 1778.

The following was the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day:

Total Receipts	$4,852,838
Total Payments	955,622
Total Balance	5,858,591

The receipts include $90,000 for Customs.

The Sugar Interest.

PRODUCTION, IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, AND CONSUMPTION OF CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Herewith we give some facts relative to the production, importation, exportation, and consumption of sugar and molasses. Our readers, particularly those that are engaged in that trade, now one of the heaviest interests in this City, can make their own deductions from the premises laid down.

The population of the United States by the census of the year 1860 was as follows:

For the Free States	18,904,564
For the fifteen Slave States (free)	8,280,545
For the fifteen Slave States (slaves)	3,999,557
Total population of the United States for the year 1860	31,184,666
The production of sugar in Louisiana, Texas and Florida, by the census of 1860, was, lbs	255,115,750
The importations (foreign sugars) for 1860 were	692,944,672
Total production of, and importations into the United States, 1860, lbs	948,060,422
There was exported of domestic sugar, lbs	1,133,986
And of foreign sugars	28,988,404—30,122,390
Total consumption of the United States for the year 1860, lbs	917,938,232
Deduct for 4,000,000 slaves 10 lbs. each per annum	40,000,000
Consumption of 27,185,109 persons (white population of 1860) lbs	877,938,232
Equal to 32½ lbs. each man, woman and child per annum.	

Again subdividing, and separating the Free from the Slave States we have 18,904,564 lbs. by 32½ lbs. = 611,237,379 lbs. consumption of the Free States; 8,280,545 by 32½ lbs. = 267,773,762 lbs. consumption of the free in Slave States; and for 4,000,000 slaves 10lbs. each = 40,000,000 lbs. consumption of slaves in Slave States.

The production of Molasses in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida by the census of 1850 was 12,700,991 gallons; in 1860 ..... gallons 24,888,760

The Importations of 1860 were ..... gallons 30,922,633

The Exportations were:

Domestic	gallons 79,439	
Foreign	1,226,118 = 1,305,557	29,617,076
Total consumption of Molasses in the United States for 1860		54,505,836

This makes an average for the whole population Free and Slave, of 1¾ gallons of Molasses as the consumption of 1860, namely:

As before stated	gallons	54,505,836
Deduct consumption of 4,000,000 slaves, 1¾ gallons each		7,000,000
Total consumption of Molasses by the white population for 1860		47,505,836

—18,904,564 by 1¾ gallons = 33,082,987 gallons consumption of the Free States; 8,280,545 by 1¾ gallons = 14,490,953 gallons consumption of whites in the Slave States.

Notes—The export price of Domestic Sugar, 1860, was 9 cents; Refined Sugar, exported, about 9 cents. The import price of Foreign Sugar, 1860, was 4½ cents; the export price, nearly 5 4-5 cents. The export price of Domestic Molasses was 44½ cents; of Foreign, 23 cents. The import price of Foreign Molasses, 17 cents.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 3,457 bbls. Flour, 318 bbls. and 3,186 bags Corn Meal, 8,473 bush. Wheat, 4,406 bush. Corn, 3,059 bush. Rye, 3,625 bush. Barley, 2,635 bush. Oats, 11,121 bush. Malt, 4,087 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,246 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 474 bbls., including 335 bbls. Pots, and 139 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been in rather limited request. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 227 tons New Pelton at $5 25; 210 do. North Pelton, $5; 230 tons Scotch Cannel at $5 75; 256 do. Scotch Steam, and 145 do. Peasley Cross Cannel, both $7 50, all cash. Nothing new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Sales 350 mats Java at 26c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 22¾c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 21c., and 700 bags Rio on private terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand at 27¾c.@28c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FISH—Prices of most kinds favor buyers, and the demand is consequently somewhat brisker. Dry Cod, $3 50@$4 25 ₱ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $9 @$9 25; No. 2 at $7 12½ @$7 50, and medium No. 3 at $5 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 20c.@22c. for scaled and 13c.@14c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, to-day, at drooping prices. The reported sales reach 7,800 including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 17½@ $5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 27½@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 23	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 75	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is quiet, to-day, at declining prices; sales 800 obls., at $5 40@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active—including extra at $5 30@$6 60 ₱ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request at $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and unsettled. Sales, 11,400 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; common White Western at $1 40; Red Winter at $1 34, in store; Red State (Spring) at $1 23; Red Jersey at $1 35, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at full prices. Sales 46,000 bushels at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 59c.@61c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, and Southern White, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Oats are saleable and buoyant, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c.; State at 40½c.@41c., ₱ bushel. Rye is in more demand at 78c.@81c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales 6,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales were made of only small lots, including State at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair during the week, and in excess of the sales, yet prices have not varied materially. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL and Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—The market for this description has ruled quiet throughout the week, and sales to only a small extent have been effected to the trade and out of town buyers; a few parcels of the better grades have, however, changed hands, as below reported, on speculation. The unsatisfactory state of the Leather market, and the continued unsettled condition of National affairs, exercise a depressing influence on the market, and until an improvement is manifest in the former, or some decisive victory is achieved by the Federal forces, we can expect but a limited demand. Prices are without change, and though but few parcels could be bought at our quotations, no sales could be effected at higher rates. We notice the arrival, yesterday, of about 20,000 California, which will probably find ready sale on landing. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the market has been only moderately active at about last week's rates. The *Euterpe*, from California, brings 6,500 Green Hides and Kips. *Upper Leather Stock*—For this description the demand has been very light, and we have no sales from first hands to report. *East India Stock*—The balance of the stock of this description is held above the views of buyers." Week's receipts of all kinds, 43,273 hides; week's sales, 40,000 hides, including 4,350 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 25c.@25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 8,500 dry Buenos Ayres, on speculation, 21 lbs., at 25c.@25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,300 dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 9,100 dry Rio Grande, part on speculation, 20 lbs., at 24c.@24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,450 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 23c.@23½c., 6 months usual selection; 2,850 dry Central America, 23 lbs., at 20c., 6 months usual selection; 1,400 dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., on private terms; 3,500 dry salted Bahia, 30 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 dry salted Maranham, 24 lbs., on private terms; 250 dry Honduras, 30 lbs., at 19½c.; 4 [illegible] at 19½c.; 500 [illegible] at 19½c.; 300 [illegible] at 19½c.; 200 [illegible] at 19½c.; 100 [illegible] at 19½c.; 100 [illegible] at 19½c.; 100

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Common Council of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are ready to receive bids or proposals from parties desirous of investment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twenty thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its debt, approved March 3, 1862. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of the firm of Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, on which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the highest bidder be entitled to the preference.

The Common Council has received payment of the next June interest from all the parties to their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 15th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 3 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE BONDS.—An undersigned desires to purchase ten thousand dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, (now styled the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company,) for the use of the Sinking Fund of said Company. Parties will please designate the number of each bond they may offer. Propositions may be addressed to me, and left at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, up to 3 P. M. on the 10th of April.

HENRY WICK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
Company's Office, 25 William-st., (Room 9, 2d floor.)
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, and will remain closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., "both inclusive," preparatory to the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, to be held at Prairie du Chien on April 30, 1862.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. DEMENT, Treasurer.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 53 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862.—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 5, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, JOSIAH OAKES, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 339 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
3 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under. 5 on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
Three Sec. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JAMES F. COOPER, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, with steam sewer, sand wheel, four feet diameter, 10 inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet of shafting, straight iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, one 30-horse upright iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, one 30-horse upright tubular boiler, 42 inches diameter, with 18-inch tubes, and patent damper, 60-horse power. Apply on the premises or at No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 23 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE OF EIGHTEEN rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET.—RENT ONLY $550—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 162 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. Also second floor of house No. 184 West 22d-st. Rent $250. Has a suite of parlors, kitchen and large bedroom, with closet and wardrobe, gas and croton water. Suitable for a small family only. Also a two-story cottage No. 224 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $240. Apply to A. McLean, No. 184 West 22d-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 762 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full rent, $525; for lower part, $325, upper part, $250, (with gas and water. Inquire of T. VALENTINE, 54th-st., first brick house east of 8th-av., or No. 50 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon, location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., a full, high-stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, wash-tubs, &c., in perfect order. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 109 East 33th-st., near Lexington-av., has all the modern improvements. Rent, $650. Also, three 3-story and basement brick houses on 5th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., finished in the best manner throughout. Rent $450. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE, COMMODIOUS BUILding No. 339 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, as a boarding-house, is in perfect order, newly painted, cleaned and repaired, and supplied with all modern improvements. The owner and family will board with a first-rate tenant. Rent low. Possession given immediately. J. O. DORR, No. 21 Jay-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete house on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 59 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILLIOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $350. Inquire of A. WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

TO LET—A NEAT AND WELL-FINISHED FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, (every modern convenience,) pier and mantel mirrors, with carpets and gas fixtures, go with the house; rent low; situation 22d-st., near 8th-av. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and new gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 29½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 183 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $6,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 96 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 234 Grand-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. MCKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, at low rents to responsible tenants. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST THIRTIETH-ST., near 5th-av. Apply to JAMES CARR, 4 Stanton-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A four-story basement and under-cellar brick house, north side of 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 20.10x48, lot 100.5, at $9,000—no less. Terms very easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st. N. B.—This house and lot was sold by the above-named brokers, five years ago, for $11,000.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COOKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE FOR THE TIMES, IN Ward, Brooklyn, house and 12 lots, with greenhouse, icehouse, and large variety of fruits and flowers, well suited for a florist or gentleman's residence; would exchange for a small house, well located and unincumbered. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague-st., over Mechanics' Bank.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill., large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $46,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front four-story house and lot, No. 58 West 37th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; lot about 22 feet; possession may be had immediately and furniture if required. Apply on the premises or at No. 447 Broome-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address

DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON STATEN IS land, an elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay; for fishing and bathing, unsurpassed; grounds tastefully arranged; fruits of all kinds in abundance; an excellent garden, carriage, barn, bathing-house and other outbuildings, in complete order, with 80 acres land. If rented, the whole or any number of acres, as desired; within 1 hour by railroad from City, and ¾ mile of Richmond Valley Depôt. For particulars, apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, Rossville, S. I., or E. R. BENNET, No. 162 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing; communication by boat 45 minutes from Peck-slip, and by Flushing Railroad almost hourly. The house is 41x35 feet, two stories and attic, containing 13 rooms; excellent carriage-house, stable, ice-house (filled) and bath-house, with 2½ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees; fine vegetable garden; extensive view of East River and Long Island Sound. Apply at or address No. 61 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I., each house contains thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad depôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET—A NICE SNUG COTTAGE, WITH three acres of land, situated on the road leading from Piermont to Nyack, in the County of Rockland, about one mile from Piermont; contains ten rooms, with barn, stable, etc., fine river view, good water, plenty of fine fruit, good garden. Stage passing the door to meet all the trains on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Rent $200. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Piermont, of J. M. DEDERER.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnaces, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED ON the east bank of the Hudson River, about 40 miles from the City, and less than five minutes' walk from a station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and beautifully situated, with a fine view of the Hudson for 30 miles in extent, fine fruit and shade trees, good water, ice-house filled, &c., &c. For further information apply to JOHN W. CRUGER, at James Myers & Co.'s, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Woodstock, Westchester Co., from 1st of May next, a commodious two-story and attic frame house, with modern improvements. Has attached a good barn and stable and 2½ acres of land, with abundance of shade trees, and a garden well stocked with choice fruits. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Chas. Dennison, John McGraw and the late Philip Dater. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st.

TO LET IN STRATFORD, CONN.—A GOOD and pleasantly situated house, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad station, on the main street; it contains eleven rooms and a convenient kitchen; there is about 1½ acres of land; has an excellent garden and variety of fruit, and a good stable. Inquire in Stratford of D. P. JUDSON, Esq., or in New-York of C. H. BOOTH, No. 306 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Rye, Westchester County, an elegant house, with six acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; location high and healthy; fine view of the Sound; good garden and plenty of fruit; one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; house half a mile from railroad station. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, or to the Postmaster at Rye.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late Abel T. Anderson, known as "Woody Crest," near the High Bridge, in Westchester County. The grounds comprise about 20 acres. The place is easy of access from the City by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars, inquire of THEODORE HINSDALE, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, ON THE Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from the City, and ½ mile from depôt, a large double house, in perfect order; 2½ stories, with tensions, cupola, piazza, &c.; 1½ acres of land, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and necessary out-buildings; price, $3,200. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF Rahway, a modern built house with ten rooms and kitchen; the house has gas throughout; attached is a splendid garden containing a variety of choice fruit; stable to let with the above if desired. Inquire of J. C. RUNKLE, No. 28 Broadway.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold, on moderate terms, a cottage of eleven rooms, with about forty-two acres of arable plantation, walks, &c.; within a few minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. For particulars apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on the Hudson River.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated at Fordham, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and steamboat; house contains 12 rooms; the ground is stocked with the best of fruits in abundance; a good barn and excellent well of water on the premises. Inquire of CHARLES BERRIAN, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 60 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT TWO-STORY STONE house, with a large garden, lawn, &c.; beautifully situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, containing all modern improvements; will be let very low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the depôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; outbuildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. F. WHITEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable residence, situated on high ground, a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt. House in complete repair, gas throughout, orchard, good garden, shade and ornamental trees. Apply to

HENRY SALISBURY, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A cod dwelling-house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE MILE FROM Rye Depôt, 25 miles from New-York; a neat cottage, in perfect order, with about two acres of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded. Good garden and plenty of fruit. BULKLEY & FINK,

No. 43 Wall-st. (Jauncey-court.)

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the depôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FINE country residence—from 18 to 40 acres—with fine house, large barns, carriage-house, &c. Place well stocked with choice fruit. About three-quarters of a mile from depôt. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, containing 11 rooms, situated in Bloomfield, New-Jersey, within 8 minutes' walk of the depôt. Apply to HORACE PIERSON, near the depôt, or the subscriber, W. S. BALDWIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 160 Greenwich-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-story double brick dwelling-house, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to W. B. MEEKER, at the Bank of New-York.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FIRST-CLASS DOUble two-story dwelling-house, fronting the river, with 2½ acres of land attached. Apply to W. MULLIGAN, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. MILLS, Astoria.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to E. H. DIAMOND, No. 638 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Made by Herter, Roux, Marcotte & Co.,
SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., a very handsome assortment of Furniture, consisting of rich velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask; satin damask curtains to match, lace do., superbly carved rosewood etagere, pier glass and console table, rosewood pianoforte, superb buhl inlaid work-table, rosewood music stand, very rich China vases. Dining-room—In black walnut, elegant carved statuary, marble-top buffet, dining-room suite, covered in green reps; elegant mahogany extension table, 18 feet; oval pier mirrors, satin and lace curtains, Ball, Black & Co.'s clocks. Bedrooms—Richly carved black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, with statuary tops; do. lounges and chairs, in green morocco; reclining chairs, beds and bedding, mattresses, and other fine furniture.

ALSO,

Some very choice original oil-paintings, by Huchtenberg, Wouverman, J. F. Kensett, Thomas Doughty, Manzoni, Van Severdonck, Smets, Schmit, and others

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshall
Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Broadway, by order of FRANCIS W. WALDO, Assignee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all the right, title and interest which Horace Waldo had on the 31st of May, 1861, in the lot of ground, with the building thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., running through to Temple-st., being 15 feet front on Broadway, 33 feet on rear, and 153 feet on Cedar-st., and known as No. 195 Broadway.

Also, the unexpired term of 999 years from 1st May, 1854, as created by a certain lease dated February 16, 1854, made between Mary A. H. Welsh and others of the first part, and Horace Waldo of the second part, in and to the undivided twelve-fifteenths part of the lot on the westerly side of Broadway, adjoining the above mentioned property on the north, and known as No. 197 Broadway, subject to an annual rent of $4,800, payable quarterly. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MILLER & KENELLY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 266 West 26th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 109 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers; $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 48 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nass

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Message Discussed in England.

Important Statement in Regard to the Southern Cotton Crop.

The Effectiveness of the Blockade Confessed.

Movement for an Atlantic Telegraph.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., were received here last night.

They bring various matters of interest not anticipated by our Halifax telegrams.

The publication of the London *Morning Chronicle* was suspended on the 20th ult. The *Morning Chronicle* was only eight years short of the centenary of its birth, having been established in 1770.

The British Government had presented Capt. Junius, of the *Persia*, £5,000, as a reward for his success in landing safely the British reinforcements at Rivière du Loup at midwinter. A dispatch, dated March 6, has been received at the War-office from the General commanding at Halifax, stating that the whole of the reinforcements for Canada, consisting of upwards of 4,500 men, had passed safely into that province, with the exception of one detachment, which was delayed within a day's march of Rivière du Loup by a slight stoppage on the railway. This has been effected with very few casualties among the troops.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

Comments of the London Journals.

THE MESSAGE DESIGNED TO INITIATE A COMPROMISE.

From the London Times.

For some time it has been expected among the people of the Northern American States, that their Government was about to make some important decision in respect to Slavery. A manifesto which should electrify the Old World, cause a general revulsion of feeling to the side of the North, and seal the doom of the rebellion even in the more remote Slave States, has been looked for by persons supposed to share, in some measure, the confidence of the Government. We do not know how far the Americans will consider that their expectations have been fulfilled. President Lincoln has made a move towards emancipation. He has ventured to look "the everlasting négro" in the face. The highest person in the State does not continue to ignore what has been in the minds and on the tongues of millions since the outbreak of the war. So far, then, the Abolitionists and the Black Republicans may be satisfied. The President has invited the discussion of a very delicate and dangerous question, and may give courage to all who wanted to speak their minds on it, but who were withheld by the fear of hampering the policy of the Government. Like the Sovereign at an old tournament, Mr. Lincoln gives the signal to the knights to come forward and show their prowess. But the message which has just been sent to Congress can hardly be looked upon as anything more than such an invitation. The champions and the foes of Slavery are summoned to the fight in the halls of Congress and in the Legislatures of the Border States. But, as yet, the President does not show that he has any plan for assuring victory to the latter. Indeed, it is already clear that, if Slavery is to cease, even in the Border States, the change must be accomplished by other means than those at which he points.

There is one light in which the President's Message may be favorably reviewed. *As a proposition, which must possibly lead to the cessation of this frightful conflict, it will be worthy of discussion, though we think there is little advantage in adopting it in its present form.* The President truly said that the expenses of the war would buy up the slaves in any given State. If this has any meaning, it is that the money now devoted to keeping up the four armies of the North might be more advantageously devoted to the extinction of Slavery in those regions which are incontestably in its power. But it is impossible for the North to spend the same money on fighting and on emancipation. If the people of the Northern States wish to make any real progress in the settlement of the slave question, they will give up the policy of burdening themselves and their children with an European debt paying American interest. *Another year of such war will make it impossible for them to buy negro liberty even in Maryland.* If they are content to keep the Slave States which have not seceded, and to try the plan of emancipation and compensation on them, they may, if they are really in earnest, accomplish after a time a great work. But, with an expenditure of $2,000,000 a day, and with nothing but "shinplasters" for money, the plan of attaching wavering slave-owners by compensation must follow the fate of so many other attempts at compromise.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONSERVATISM AND SINCERITY.

From the London News.

Mr. Lincoln explains his views and expectations with a frankness which some may deem excessive, but which is very characteristic, and at least leaves no excuse for misunderstanding his meaning. At every crisis of the present conflict the President has declared that the first object of the war was the preservation of the Union. This was one side of his policy, that one which was naturally brought into prominence by the circumstances in which he was elected. The other side, that which aims at the final extinction of Slavery, has not been seen until now, because hitherto no opportunity of displaying it has arisen. Indeed, not only has this part of Mr. Lincoln's policy been concealed, but it has seemed to be denied by facts. He was advised to adopt the principle of abolition in all its naked absolutism, and it is well known that he refused. He would proceed to his end legally and constitutionally. Many of us thought that so say he would only attain it in that way was equal to saying that he gave it up altogether. But let justice be done. Whatever merits are denied to Mr. Lincoln as the ruler of a great nation, the simplicity and sincerity of his character will not be called in question.

A SECESSION ESTIMATE OF THE PLAN.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It has been asserted that this proposal of the Federal Government has been thrown out as a feeler to the Border States, in order to detach them from the Confederation; but this hardly agrees with the language employed by Mr. Lincoln in announcing the proposal, when he says that the "Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, *as one of the most efficient for self-preservation.*" If we regard the separation of the Border States as a means to an end, that end being the prompt cessation of hostilities, we can understand that the policy of the Cabinet of Washington might extend no further; but the Northern President must know that the pronunciation of the Border States against the Confederate movement would not bring the war to an abrupt conclusion. The Confederates would still have their internal resources, and the natural facilities of their country, to fall back upon to prolong hostilities. We know the *financial difficulties of the North. We have no assurance whatever that the Confederation is similarly situated. On the contrary we hear of the Confederate Government being in good credit*, of the burning of Southern cotton and tobacco, and of the determination not to plant for the ensuing year a single acre of cotton. All this looks as if the Confederates were as resolved as they have ever been since the outbreak of the civil war, to hold their own, and realize the object for which they have taken up arms. Nevertheless, the proposal which has emanated, or is about to emanate, from the Federal Government is one which must have the good wishes of this country at least for its acceptance. We have only endeavored to show that *its rejection—if it unhappily be rejected—by the South, will prove that the preservation of slave property is not the only object which the Secessionists have in view, and which has impelled them to this fierce and prolonged encounter with the North.*

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP LABUAN.

The following is the report of the seizure of the screw steamer *Labuan*, of Hull, Joseph Hampshaw, master, lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande, by the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*:

Saturday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M., lat. 25° 55′, lon. 97° 8′, saw a vessel in the offing, and on her nearer approach, found her to be a man-of-war, flying French colors, and boarding a schooner flying the secession flag; and shortly after, the man-of-war and the schooner steered in for where we were lying, and flying the American flag, (Union.) At 3:30 P. M., the above man-of-war came to an anchor about a mile to the northward of us, the schooner bringing up close to. At 4 P. M. the man-of-war, which proved to be the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, sent a boat of armed men and the First Lieutenant on board, who asked to see the ship's papers; at the same time asked what we were laden with, and where we were loading from. I told him that we were loading cotton from Matamoras, and showed him the bills of lading for it. He then inquired for the ship's register and articles. I then showed him a certificate from the English Consul in Matamoras, certifying that the articles and ship's register were lodged with him. This information, however, did not satisfy him, and he ordered his men to take off the hatch. On looking down the hatches he remarked that it was American cotton. I told him that I did not know; all that I knew was that it was shipped from Matamoras. He then left the ship, and at 5:15 P. M. another Lieutenant came on board, with about thirty men, all armed to the teeth, and ordered me to get up steam, and lay the ship under the *Portsmouth's* guns. On inquiring the reason, the officer told me that he did not know, and if I did not order my men to get steam up, he would do it with his men; however, I ordered steam to be got up, and as soon as it was ready they hove up the anchor, and brought up close to the *Portsmouth*. At 10 P. M. the Captain of the *Portsmouth* ordered me to go on board, and to bring the ship's papers with me. On my arrival on board the *Portsmouth* the Captain told me we were a lawful prize, and said that I had no papers that proved anything, and he was certain that it was American cotton, and that we were defrauding the American Government out of the duty. I told him, as I told his First Lieutenant, that I did not know. Moreover, says the Captain of the *Portsmouth*, there is no cotton grown in Mexico. I said there was, according to what I had heard from the Mexicans themselves. He then told me that we were in American waters; this I denied, and told him that the Rio Grande was bearing by compass W., and that our latitude by observations was 25° 55′ N., and 97° 5′ 45″ W. He said that it did not matter, he should send us to Ship Island to await the Commodore's decision. He then wished me good night, telling me he would do all he could for me on our arrival in Ship Island. When I returned on board I found that there were at least 40 seamen and marines, well armed, to prevent any out break.

Sunday, Feb. 2, pleasant weather. At 10 A. M. the *Portsmouth* sent the schooner *Wave*, of New-Orleans, alongside, and commenced to discharge her cargo into us, consisting of rice, sugar, tobacco and molasses. During the day they took all the wine, spirits, ale and porter on board the *Portsmouth*, and at 6 P. M. the schooner left us.

Monday, Feb. 3, hard gales, with strong sea, wind north. At 9:30 A. M. the officer on board ordered me to give him all the keys, and to order the crew to pack up their clothes and to get ready to go on board the *Portsmouth*. At 10:30, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Wallett, First and Second Engineers, the Carpenter, Mr. Schorpe, and myself, went on board the *Portsmouth*. On getting on board, the Captain told me that I had been using some very threatening language, and that if I attempted to retake the ship, he would give orders to shoot me like a dog. I told him I had said nothing that was in any way threatening. It appears that the threatening language I had been using was this: On the Saturday evening the officers on board were, Yankee-like, boasting about their ship being so staunch, and strong, and powerful. I said that in point of strength I should not be afraid to try with her, and, by way of illustration, I said they might try to run me down, and after they had tried, I should like to try, and I felt perfectly sure that by striking her in midships I could sink her. This they had told their Captain, and, no doubt, added as much as to make it appear that I really meant to do so. He then told me that he should send us to Ship Island that night, after he had tried to roast me and frighten me as much as possible. He called Mr. Gillis in, and told him that he had been using some very threatening language, and that he should not allow him to go in the ship, but should keep him on board the *Portsmouth*—a poor, lame excuse for getting him out, for I don't think that he said a word of any kind, but intended to do his best for the ship and owners. Edwin Wallett was next called, and the Captain told him that he should send an engineer on board, and he (Wallett) should remain on board, and asked him what wages he would require. Wallett told him that he could not serve two masters at once; that he belonged to the ship, and could make no agreement with him. He then asked him to sign some paper, binding him to persevere and make the best of the machinery until we got to Ship Island. This is he signed. We were then allowed to go on board, and, as we were starting, the crew of our ship were coming alongside the *Portsmouth* with their clothes and bedding. Nothing of any moment occurred until 9 o'clock P. M., when they sent on board some provisions in the shape of bread, beef and water, and the Paymaster and several officers came on board to pay up the prize crew, and, during that time, there was nothing but villainy going on; the ship was plundered of almost everything that was of any use, fruits, milk, tins of fancy biscuit, &c., &c. At 10 P. M. the prize officer was ordered on board to receive his instructions, and while on board there were four prisoners sent on board, and with them the key of Mr. Focke's berth, so that they might get out some of the irons with which we were so plentifully supplied, to put their prisoners in. After putting the irons on their prisoners, the Captain and mate were sent to live down in the after-cabin, and the other two were sent to live in the forecastle; and while they were all in, Ms. Focke's portfolio, which was made of leather, was cut round the lock, and what they took out of it I do not know.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—At 3 A. M., hove up the anchor, and all the idlers belonging to the *Portsmouth* left the ship, and we started on our voyage towards Ship Island, where we arrived, after a very fine passage, on the 8th February, but only to find that the Commodore was out on a cruise, and that he would not be back for a week. However, they watered the ship and coaled the bunkers, &c., and on Tuesday, the 18th February, the Commodore came in and brought up. After our prize-officer had been on board, he got orders to proceed at once to New-York.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Hard gales, with heavy rain; too much sea to get on board the provisions for our cruise.

On Thursday, the 20th February, got on board the provisions, and on Friday, the 21st February, hove up the anchor and proceeded on our voyage to New-York, where we arrived on the 28th, after some very heavy weather, in which we lost all our sails, and the ship, through neglect, looking more like a wreck than anything else.

REPORT OF THE MATE.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Mate:

New-York, March 5, 1862.

I here report the arrival of steamer *Labuan* in New-York, on Feb. 28. Our passage from Ship Island was very bad, having lost all our sails. On Monday, March 3, I was examined by the Prize Commissioner, in presence of Mr. Lebocqus, the counsel employed by Mr. Frerichs, as Mr. De Jersey's agent (for the cargo) in New-York after my examination I went to Mr. Frerichs, and from there to the English Consul, who appeared to be undecided in the matter, as Mr. Frerichs had not decided what steps they should take in preventing the ship and owners. By Mr. Frerichs' advice I told Mr. Lebocque to act for the ship until I had some advice from the owners. Shortly after I went to the English Consul, and he told me that he was obliged to interfere and defend the owners, and that I should have to be examined by their counsel, in order that he might be able to take such steps as the urgency of the case might require. I have been examined by their counsel, and the Consul has given him instructions to proceed with it. Lord Lyons appears to take great interest in the matter, for he has written to the Consul to get a full and clear statement of the seizure.

PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN AGENTS OF THE OWNERS.

New-York, March 4, 1862.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your wish, we beg to state herewith the circumstances under which the British merchant steamer *Labuan* came out to Matamoras, and was captured there. The *Labuan* was chartered by our head firm, Messrs. De Jersey & Co., of Manchester, in November last, for a period of six months, and sent by them to Matamoras, with orders to call at Havana, there to receive the instructions of Messrs. De Jersey & Co.'s Agent. The Agent called on the British and American Consuls at Havana when the ship arrived, in company with the Captain, and after stating his intention to proceed to Matamoras with his cargo, and possibly to bring back a return cargo, he received the assurance of both functionaries that he had nothing whatever to fear as regarded interference by the cruisers. The Captain then proceeded with his ship to Matamoras. The ship draws too much water to go up the river, and she remained, therefore in the position which the first mate has described in his statement, namely, lat. 25° 55′ N., lon. 97° 8′ 45s. W., in Mexican waters. The Captain proceeded to Matamoras, and there deposited his papers in the office of the British Consul. We see it stated in the papers that the vessel run her cargo for the benefit of the rebels, but we know positively that the cargo was consigned to Messrs. Dhorda, Ortling & Co., of Matamoras, there to be sold for cash, and the mate tells us that the cargo was landed at Matamoras. As regards the outward cargo, which she had on board when the officers of the *Portsmouth* seized her, we are told by the mate that it came from Matamoras in the Mexican lighter *Matamoras*, and we have every reason to believe that the cotton, which is now British property, was Mexican property before it was sold to Messrs. Dhorda, Ortling & Co., of Matamoras, who bought it for account of Messrs. De Jersey & Co., and shipped it in the *Labuan*; and we have no doubt that, previous to the shipment of this cotton, certificates were obtained at Matamoras proving it to have been Mexican property, which certificates would have been placed on board the *Labuan* previous to her sailing, had she not been forcibly seized by the *Portsmouth*. We may add, that Messrs. De Jersey, who are British subjects, had intended the *Labuan* to trade regularly between Havana and Matamoras, and had made arrangements and contracts at both places for this purpose. Independent of the hire of the steamer up to the time when she was seized, they will lose largely in consequence of the seizure, and they confidently rely on Her Majesty's Government, and its representatives, to procure for them full damages for the loss they sustain.

We are, dear Sir, your most obedient servants,

J. N. FRERICHS & CO.

To E. M. Archibald, Esq., British Consul at New-York.

LETTER OF LORD LYONS.

Washington, March 1, 1862.

Sir: I have this afternoon received your dispatches, No. 23, dated the day before yesterday, and No. 24, dated yesterday, respecting the capture of the British steam-vessel *Labuan* at Matamoras. I have requested the Secretary of State of the United States to enable me, with the least possible delay, to allay the apprehensions expressed to you by Messrs. Fabrigas & Co., respecting the *Edward Hawkins*, a vessel about to proceed to Matamoras. I beg you to endeavor to obtain and transmit to me, as soon as possible, full information with regard to the circumstances under which the *Labuan* was captured, and to any proceedings which may be taken in the case at New-York.

I am, &c., LYONS.

To E. M. Archibald, Esq.

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE—A REVELATION FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following circular of a leading firm of Cotton Brokers, communicates some interesting facts in regard to the cotton question:

New-Orleans, Feb. 15, 1862.

An opportunity offering, we avail ourselves of it to address our friends a few remarks. *The blockade continues, and there is, as yet, no chance of filing any of the orders transmitted to us.* All the shipments of cotton going forward are only permitted by the Confederate Government with the assurance that the shippers will be responsible that *the vessels returning will bring back munitions o, war.* Nearly every bale of cotton thus shipped is sent in small vessels to Cuba. Some of our neighbors are buying here to hold until the blockade is raised; the amount, however, is not large. The inducements appear promising to some parties, as the price of middling ranges from 6¼c. to 9c. per pound on the plantation, and sterling exchange is 135. We have not the same confidence in such speculations, as the only security to be effected against loss is the ordinary one against fire, so that the risk of cotton being destroyed, or other calamities, would rest with the purchaser.

As to shipping by way of Mexico, *it is quite impossible, and the expense, under any circumstance, would be enormous.*

There is nothing for it but to wait the course of events.

As to the probable extent of the crop, it is hardly worth while to allude to it, as much that has been secured is still unginned; but if, happily, there could be a termination of the present difficulties, we presume Great Britain would receive a sufficient supply to force down prices to a safe point. It is a severe trial to be obliged to remain so long without usual business occupation, but as to touching on past or future events, we refrain, from obvious motives, from giving an opinion.

Flour and provisions are enormously high, and salt is $10 per sack.

W. H. HAYNES & CO.

The Transatlantic Telegraph.

THE REVIVAL OF THE OLD ENTERPRISE.

From the London Times, March 21.

At the general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company—the result of which was briefly stated in our impression of yesterday—the Directors reported that the American Government had addressed a dispatch to their Minister in this country, offering, in a very handsome manner, to coöperate with the British Government in order that the telegraph might be laid between Newfoundland and Ireland, and for rendering it inviolate even in time of war. The propositions which had been submitted to the Cabinet by the Company had been to the effect that the Government should give a moderate guarantee on the undertaking, or that it might join with the United States, and also with France, if so decided, in which case the guarantee required from each Government would be smaller. It was understood that the discussion in the Cabinet had not been so satisfactory as could have been desired; but it was believed that if the Government saw that a strong feeling was manifested in favor of proceeding with the enterprise, the proposition of the Company would be complied with. An influential deputation will have an interview on Friday (to-day) with the Prime Minister on the question. The Chairman (Mr. S. Worsley) expressed a sanguine opinion that the telegraph would, at no distant time, be completed, and that it would be remunerative. In answer to a question, the Chairman stated that he could not give the particulars of the offer which had been made to the Company by Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., but he considered it very favorable.

THE GREENLAND ROUTE PREFERABLE.

Col. Tall. P. Shaffner writes to the London *Star*, setting forth the superior advantage of the northerly route. Referring to the prospective profits of the rival enterprises, he says:

"On all telegraph lines a liberal percentage of time must be allowed for the administration of the Company, and for official signals between stations. Of the ten words common to the northern route two of them will be official or non-paying, leaving but eight for commercial. At this rate the result would be some 576 messages of twenty words each per day, or 210,240 messages per annum, which at £1 per message, would yield £210,240 annually. On the line from Ireland to Newfoundland the maximum income would be, even at one word per minute, only about £26,280 per year, a sum not more than sufficient to pay expenses of management."

A REBEL IN DISGUISE.

A Swindler Caught—His Adventures in Secessia and New-York.

On Saturday evening, the 29th of March, a young man called upon the pastor of one of our principal uptown churches, and represented himself as a thorough Union man, who had recently escaped, with his wife and two small children, from the town of Corinth, Miss. He stated that he and his family had endured hardships and sufferings of the most unheard-of nature, and that he was entirely destitute. He alleged that his young wife, who had come on with him to this City, was then laboring under blindness and partial insanity, in consequence of the barbarities practiced upon her and her children. The reverend gentleman (Dr. Cheever) to whom this story was told, felt that if the case was a genuine one the parties were deserving of aid. Several benevolent people were at once enlisted in the cause. Steps were taken to pay the hotel bill, and the young stranger and his wife were urgently pressed to take up their abode at the residence of one of the wealthy members of the church, which invitation was accepted the same evening. Throughout the next day (Sunday) the guests were treated in the most kindly manner. In the afternoon he delivered an address to the congregation of one of the churches in the City, in which he described his hardships and sufferings during his residence in "Dixie's land," in substantially the following language: His name, he said, was R. C. Hall. He was a native of Mississippi, and has resided in Corinth, in that State, since the war broke out until a few days ago. One day a squad of armed rebels entered his house and demanded his money. He told them he was a minister of the gospel, and that that gospel was one of peace. His wife told them they had no money. One of the party, not believing what was told them, then suggested that the money might be hidden in the clothes of the baby, which the nurse held in her arms. "Let's look," said one of them; and not finding any such deposit, another said, "Let's kill the damned Union brat," and with one stroke of the butt end of his musket, he dashed its brains out. After that, on his return home, he was warned by a good Union man—one of thousands in that portion of the country—to remove forthwith. In accordance with this counsel, he began by sending his first two children to their grandmother, at Benson, Vt. To aid him in escaping, his friends provided a horse and buggy, and he and his wife set out on their journey for the Union lines. Such was the result of his boldness in standing up for the Star Spangled Banner under which he had fought in Mexico. He was a Southerner by birth, and had lived in the South all his life, and he would never forsake the flag which had protected his life and his property.

When he started from Corinth in a buggy, he, in order to avoid the Bloodthirsty scoundrels, drove south and came into Tennessee at a point fifteen miles from Corinth. There he met a party of rebels, who surrounded his vehicle; some of them held the steed by the head, some held one wheel, and some the other wheel, while others clambered behind. Just as one of them was getting into the buggy to get at him, he sprung his revolver and killed him, whereupon his wife took "the fellow" by the hair of the head and threw his dead carcase to the earth. She was insane! Again he fired, and again he brought down his game. Another shot still brought down one of the rebel monsters who held the horse's head. The rest of the party scampered off, and with his poor, maddened wife, he proceeded on his journey. He was eleven days in reaching the Ohio River. There he gained his first glimpse of this land of liberty and there he met with a faithful negro slave; to him he committed the horse and the buggy, and instructed him to dispose of it as he thought best. His master happened to be a good, kind, benevolent Union man, and from him he got friendly and timely aid.

He then crossed the river, and was once more beneath the glorious banner of his country. He could say, that down where he had come from there were legions of Union men, bound together in a secret league, who, if they had arms, would chase "those fellows" beyond their reach. He was a member of that league, and would join them again when he returned. Down there, Union men were satisfied that, to preserve the Union, Slavery must be abolished, as that has been the cause of the rebellion, and they were determined to enter into no compromise with "those fellows." He had seen women taken out to the street, stripped naked and whipped, because they would not take down the flag of the Union from their house-tops. He had also seen men—good, staunch Union men—brought out of their houses, and hung in front of their own doors, in presence of their own families. He closed by urging the people who listened to him to work against Slavery, if they desired to quell the rebellion.

Of course, the speech was considered very strong, and the case of the "afflicted young man" was at once made the subject of a collection, which amounted to $20.

In the evening he attended another prominent church, where, after the usual services, Mr. Hall was permitted to make a similar statement to that above detailed, and at the conclusion a collection was taken up for his benefit, which amounted to nearly $40. The story was considered by all as very remarkable, and the actors therein as deserving all the money which could be raised. Things went on prosperously with the strange couple, from that time until Friday last, when suspicion was aroused on the part of the benevolent lady who had taken them to her house, by finding a letter in the room which the young man and his wife had been occupying. Many things in this letter led to the belief that Hall was a Southern rebel in disguise, and information was immediately conveyed to Marshal Murray. The latter at once detailed Officers Sampson and Devoe to attend to the case. Hall and his wife were both arrested and conveyed to Police headquarters. An investigation of the parties, and the whole case as presented by them, has brought to light evidence of the most overwhelming nature, that both the husband and wife are impostors and cheats of the vilest character. In a conversation with our reporter yesterday, Hall stated that he was a Doctor by profession, having had a license to practice in the State of Mississippi. To the several clergymen and others who had interviews with him, he stated that he was a minister of the gospel. He carried on family worship for about a week in the family which entertained him so hospitably, and at the same time he was in the habit of drinking two quarts of brandy per day in his room. He states that he fought by the side of Jeff. Davis in the war with Mexico; although, to all appearance, he is not over 25 years of age. It is estimated that several hundreds of dollars have been obtained by Hall within the last week, from different churches and benevolent individuals upon such false pretences as we have stated above. Marshal Murray and the Detectives who have made the arrests, and worked up the case, are entitled to the gratitude of the public for their success in the matter.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Arrest of Two Boys for Grand Larceny.—John Theiss and Achille Harden, two boys, each about 15 years of age, were arrested yesterday by Officer Van Ranze, of the Seventeenth Precinct, upon the complaint of Mr. A. N. Fanning, of No. 225 Bowery, who alleges that the boy Theiss has for several months past been in his employ as errand boy. That, on Friday afternoon, he sent him to a broker's in the vicinity with $283, in uncurrent money, for which the boy was to get bankable bills. Theiss obtained $282 from the broker, but did not return to the store of Mr. Fanning. Yesterday morning the latter instituted a search for the boy and money, which resulted in finding $240 75 of it in the possession of the boy Harden, at No. 215 Bowery. When Theiss was questioned upon the subject, he stated, at first, that when he was returning from the broker's office with the money, he was attacked by some other boys in the street, and the money was taken from him. The presence of a police officer, however, induced him to confess that his associate, Harden, had the money. The boys were then taken to the Station-house, and there searched, when it was ascertained that they had each bought a silver watch, a six-barreled revolver and a ticket for Albany, with Mr. Fanning's money. They told the officer who arrested them, that they would have been on their way to the West at 9 o'clock A. M., if they had not been taken into custody. They were taken before Justice Osborne, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of $500 bail each.

Homicide at a Wake.—Several days ago, a man named Sagerson died at his residence, at the corner of Mulberry and Broome streets. The remains were laid out, and, as is the custom with people of Irish nativity, a wake was held, at which his friends attended in large numbers. A man named William O'Connor attended among others, but at the instigation of the immediate relatives of the deceased, he was prevented from participating in the ceremonies. In consequence of being excluded, he became very indignant, and some hard language passed between him and another mourner named Murphy. O'Connor soon after left the house, and proceeded toward his residence in the lower part of the City. He was followed by Murphy and others, who assaulted and beat him so severely that he had to be conveyed by the police to his residence in Stone-street. Early yesterday morning he died of the injuries thus received. The physicians who made an examination found the skull fractured, and his face and breast very much bruised. Murphy was arrested by a member of the Detective Police, yesterday afternoon, and is now held to await the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to day.

Life on the Ocean Wave.—Wm. Walker, second mate of the Liverpool packet *American Union*, which arrived here on Friday, was arrested yesterday, by order of the United States Marshal, charged with the seduction of a female passenger named Ann Maloy, during the trip from Liverpool to New-York. On the arrival of the vessel, Ann stated her grievances to the Commissioners of Emigration, and said that she came from a convent in Dublin, and was intending to enter a similar institution in this country. Walker was taken to the Marshal's office where he offered to compromise the matter by making the fair nun his wife. The offer was accepted by Ann, and the Mayor was applied to to tie the knot, but he refused on the ground that he had not sufficient knowledge of the parties. Alderman Dayton was then sent for, and performed the job to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the twain went their way rejoicing.

Suicide at the Globe Hotel.—On Friday night, a man who gave his name as Charles Miller, called at the Globe Hotel in William-street, and asked for a night's lodging. He paid for a room in advance, and soon after retired. Nothing further was seen of him until about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when a chambermaid of the establishment made the discovery that the man was dead in his room. The Coroner was sent for, and an inquest held upon the body. It was then ascertained that death was caused by hemorrhage, from a vein in the right arm. A common penknife, lying by the side of the body, convinced the jury that he had committed suicide. Nothing is known as to the motives which induced him to commit the act. Deceased was about 35 years of age. He is 5 feet 4 inches in height; light complexion, and brown hair. He was dressed in a plain brown suit and black felt hat.

Presentation to Lieut. Worden.—A handsome testimonial, from citizens of Buffalo to Lieut. Worden, of the *Monitor*, has just been prepared by Tiffany & Co., of this City, and was placed on exhibition yesterday. It is a gold snuff-box, exquisitely worked with appropriate inscriptions, and bears on the corners of the lid, as emblems, the trident, rudder, anchor, telescope and cannon. In the centre is a beautiful engraving of the first scene of the battle in Hampton Roads, between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, at the moment when the rebel monster endeavored to run down her antagonist. Fortress Monroe is in the distance, and not far away are the National steamers *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*. The box weighs nine ounces, and cost $300.

Arrest of a Prize-Fighter.—Inspector Carpenter yesterday received information that Harry Lazarus, a noted pugilist of this City, was about to leave the State for the purpose of engaging in a prize fight. He immediately telegraphed to all the Police Stations to have the man of muscle arrested wherever he could be found. Capt. Williams, of the Fourteenth Precinct, soon after took him into custody and escorted him to headquarters. From there he was taken before Justice Brennan, at the Tombs, and placed under bonds not to engage in any prize fight, and to keep the peace for the next six months.

For the Benefit of the Poor.—Rev. Dr. Cahill will preach, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, in aid of the poor who live in the vicinity of the Church of the Transfiguration, Mott-street, of whom Rev. Father Treanor is pastor. In considering the impoverished condition of the dense population surrounding the church, we have no doubt that the coreligionists of the celebrated Irish predicateur will earnestly coöperate in the charitable work which he has undertaken.

Close of the Billiard Tournament.—The Billiard Tournament, which has been for several days in progress at Irving Hall, closed yesterday morning with the victory of Mr. Deery in the match of twenty-one games with Mr. Foley. The last game was the test, each player having previously won ten. Deery went out on a fine run of 88 points. The entire affair will net $1,000 for the widow of Mr. White.

Attempt at Suicide.—James Dason, a colored man, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence in Burling-slip. He was taken to the New-York hospital, where the attending Surgeons pronounced his wound to be very serious.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to April 4, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 28	162	142	304
Admitted to April 4	27	34	61
Discharged, cured or relieved	38	34	72
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	150	140	290

Males, 250; females, 31.

Death of Miss Curtis.—Our obituary column announces this morning, we regret to state, the death of Miss Curtis, a lovely young lady, twenty years of age, and eldest daughter of Major-Gen. B. R. Curtis, now so gloriously serving his country at the head of the army of the Southwest. The deceased resided in Rolla, while her father was in command at that place, was taken ill of typhoid fever, and expired yesterday, a few days after her return to this city.—*St. Louis Republican.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Arrest of Counterfeiters of United States Coin.—Sergeant Cadyz and Officer Fox of the Second Precinct Police, have succeeded recently in breaking up one of the most formidable gangs of counterfeiters of United States coin that has been known to exist in this city. For months past, New-York and Brooklyn has been flooded with counterfeit fifty cent pieces, quarters and dimes, so well executed that when first issued, even experts, unless their attention was specially called to the coin, were likely to be deceived. The police have for weeks past been on the lookout for the manufacturers of this coin, but it was not until Thursday last that any definite information was obtained as to their whereabouts. On Thursday the officers above named arrested two men, who subsequently gave their names, Andreas Henriques and Michael Cherrmanti, and upon examining the apartments occupied by them at No. 217 Gold-street, they found dies and all other necessary implements and materials for the successful manufacture of counterfeit United States silver coin, and also a quantity of coin in every stage of its manufacture. When Henriques was arrested, he attempted to throw away a handful of coin, but was detected in the act and the "contraband" was taken from a gutter, where he had throw it. The officers, surmising that these men had associates in their crime, continued their search, and succeeded on Friday night in arresting, in the upper part of New-York, two men supposed to be accomplices. The accused were brought before Justice Perry yesterday, when, after a partial examination, Valerio Lasaretto was discharged upon his own recognizance, there not appearing evidence enough to hold him. Francisco Bedini, the other accomplice, was committed with the first two named, to await an examination. Cherrmanti, when arraigned, pleaded guilty to the charge of counterfeiting United States coin. He is a barber by profession, 24 years of age. Henriques is a physician, 51 years of age, and Bedini is a barber, 30 years of age. All of the prisoners were born in Italy.

Funeral of Col. Michael Doheny.—The last sad rites of respect to the remains of Col. Michael Doheny were paid on Friday, when he was interred in Calvary Cemetary. In accordance with the wishes of the family, there was no display made at the funeral. The body was quietly conveyed from the late residence of deceased on Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, to St. John's Church, Gowanus. The body of the house was well filled, principally with the Irish exiles of 1848, distinguished Irish-American citizens—including in the latter delegations of officers from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of which the deceased at one time was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Phœnix Brigade. At the Cemetery the body was deposited in the grave by the Irish exiles present, and when the last sod had been laid, all present, Protestant as well as Catholic, uncovered and kneeled reverently, and in silence offered a prayer for the repose of the patriot's soul, whose mortal remains had just been removed forever from their sight.

Mortality.—There were 100 deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday—males 52, females 48. Forty-six of those who died were 5 years old and under. The diseases were as follows: Ulceration of the bowels, congestion of the lungs, small-pox, debility, cyanosis, gastric fever, typhus fever, scalds, hydrocephalus, disease of the kidneys—one each, cancer, asphyxia, casualty, disease of the liver, scarlet fever, suicide—two each; inflammation of the bowels, palsy, diphtheria, measles, old age—three each; marasmus, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs—five each; congestion of the brain, 6; inflammation of the brain, 4; disease of the heart, 8; convulsions, 9; consumption, 19.

The Late Charitable Concert.—Mrs. Fisher Howe, First Directress of "the Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children," acknowledges the receipt of $730 79—the proceeds of a musical entertainment recently given in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the above-named society.

The Boston Wool Sale.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 5th of April, says: "Mr. John H. Osgood will sell, on Thursday next, one of the largest and most desirable lots of domestic fleece wool ever offered in this market. These wools were all selected with great care last Fall by an agent sent through the wool-growing regions to select and buy choice fleece wools. They have never been offered upon the market, and this sale is for the purpose of closing the account. The fleeces have all been taken from the bags and 'cast,' and piled up in separate tiers, thus exposing at least three faces, and sometimes four, so that the purchaser sees at a glance what he is buying. We are informed that there never has been offered in this city so large a quantity of equal grades. Considering that the wool has been selected, and not a promiscuous lot, and that the region of country from which it was selected is the best for wool-growing, manufacturers will have a rare opportunity to make selections."

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

April 5—*In steamship Saxonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg*—Miss A. Rohmann, R. Holzaptel, Mr. and Mrs. Mauricio Baer, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Baffelin, Emil Rost. A. Meisel, Magnus Frank, Philipp Haas, Mrs. Philippine Maurer and child, Mrs. Rupp and child, Mrs. Helena Mentzel and infant, C. F. A. Hinrichs, Miss Macherren, Mrs. Mulford, S. Leubeim, M. Brühl, S. Sonnerfield, S. Behm, J. Peter Koch, John Heymann, Wm. Deckenbach and child, Mr. and Mrs. Weibel, Francis E. Leseur, Capt. Kummicker and Hugo Brown, New-York; Chas. Prahl, London; Alex. H. Strauss, Chas. Gerlach and child, Mrs. Fr. Renner, A. Brische, G. Heinemann, Philadelphia; M. M. Peyser, Capt. C. J. Hoyt, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stern, Washington; C. H. Wahlen, San Francisco; M. S. Aschheim, California; Wm. Bloess, St. Louis; Felix Schweder, Lima; Mrs. Scheible, Mrs. Hambo and child, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. v. Schirach and child, Mrs. v. Schirach, child and infant, Williamsburgh, and others in steerage. Total, 102. Specie, $160,000.

April 5—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—A. W. Wendell, T. Clapham, J. H. McChesney, E. H. Scurin, Robert Strain, Robert G. B. Brakett, Prof. M. Jewett, Chas. A. Prief, Capt. A. Bravo, Mrs. Bond and child, Mrs. Crofts and child, Mrs. Thomas and child, John Smith and wife, John Wilson and son, John Ross, Leonard Bond, Capt. Newland, R. N., 2 children and nurse; M. Hilton, Edmund A. English, Miss Wardell, Mrs. Mary Read, Mrs. Richard Withe and child, Rev. Davis Armstrong, Andrew Lethem, Wm. Laurie and wife, Miss Westcott,